The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5683. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The Temper of the Senate Toward the South.

Political Disabilities and Test Oaths Disappearing.

The Power of States to Rescind Constitutional Ratification.

Debate on the Census Bill in the House.

Probable Early Release of the Spanish Gunboats.

Appointment of the Circuit Judges—The Proposed Removal of Political Disabilities—The Census Bill—Cuban Sympathy—Naturalization—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The nominations of the new Circuit Judges were sent to the Senate to-day, and a short-lived agony is over. They were received with considerable satisfaction and also with considerable dissatisfaction. The President has had a hard time of it, trying to please the various influences, the Attorney-General and himself included. The Cabinet, generally, had little or nothing to do with the subject. The following is the list: First Circuit, Maine, &c., Geo. F. Shepley, of Maine; Second Circuit, New-York, &c., Judge Lewis B. Woodruff, of New-York; Third Circuit, Pennsylvania, &c., William McKennan, Esq., of Washington, Penn.; Fourth Circuit, Virginia, &c., George H. Pearie, of Maryland; Fifth Circuit, Louisiana, &c., William B. Woods, Esq., of Alabama; Sixth Circuit, Ohio, &c., Hon. Geo. H. Yeaman, of Kentucky; Seventh Circuit, Illinois, &c., Hon. Thomas Drummond, of Illinois; Eighth Circuit, Iowa, &c., not appointed; Ninth Circuit, California, &c., Hon. Lorenzo Sawyer, of California. General Shepley, of the First Circuit, is well known as a prominent lawyer of the State of Maine, a thorough Republican, and as having served with distinction at New-Orleans, under General Butler. He did much toward the efficient administration of law and order in that city during the reign of Butler. Lewis B. Woodruff, of the Second Circuit, is well known as a Judge of the present Court of Appeals of New-York. He is an able common law Judge, and is past sixty years of age. Ex-Senators Harris and Foster, who are also over sixty years, were understood to be ruled out for that cause. Judge Hale's friends are very much surprised, as, up to this morning, they were led confidently to anticipate his appointment, nearly every member of Congress from the three States in the circuit having virtually united upon him, and not a single member or Senator supported Woodruff. But the latter had, nevertheless, a very strong array of supporters, prominent among whom were the Attorney-General, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, Hon. Horace Greeley, David Dudley Field, Charles O'Conor, and the New-York *Sun*, a rather striped combination, but apparently strong in high quarters. Hon. Wm. McKennan, of the Third Circuit, is an able lawyer of Greene County, Penn., and a personal friend of the President, who knows him thoroughly. The worst thing that is said of him is that he never tried a cause in the United States Courts, and that he is a relative of the President. The last assertion is untrue. A daughter of Mr. McKennan married Major Smith, of Washington, Penn., who is a cousin of the President's wife. That is all there is of that. Mr. McKennan is of good age, and comes from excellent ancestry—old Whig stock. Mr. Geo. Pearie, of the Fourth Circuit, nobody seems to know anything about. Hon. Wm. B. Woods, of the Fifth Circuit, is at present Chancellor of the State of Alabama. He is reputed to be an eminent lawyer. Hon. Geo. H. Yeaman, of the Sixth Circuit, was formerly a Republican member of the Thirty-sixth Congress, from Kentucky, and has for a number of years been United States Minister to Denmark. He is a gentleman in the prime of life, and of many accomplishments. He has never been on the Bench, and little is known here of his judicial ability. Hon. Thos. Drummond, of the Seventh Circuit is well known as the able Judge of the United States District Courts for the Northern District of Illinois, and has richly earned his present promotion by years of faithful, arduous and honorable service. His appointment is one of the most satisfactory in the list. The Eighth Circuit seems to be undecided. Missouri vigorously opposes Iowa, which State presents a very acceptable candidate in the person of Judge Dillon. Hon. Lorenzo Sawyer, of the Ninth Circuit, has for some years been on the Supreme Bench of California. He is represented as ably qualified for the position, and his appointment seems to give satisfaction to the Representatives of the Pacific coast. The members of the Senate Judiciary Committee express their intention of scrutinizing the nominations very closely, and of ascertaining the character of the influences behind them. The matter is too weighty for haste.

TEMPER OF THE SENATE—DISABILITIES.

There was something of an approach to a debate in the Senate to-day on a bill which Mr. McCrerry, of Kentucky, had in charge, to remove the political disabilities of four or five hundred persons, belonging to the Southern States, who had in one way or another participated in the late rebellion. The measure was of no very great consequence to anybody, except, possibly, those immediately interested, but its prompt passage and the general tone of the speeches would seem to indicate that the bill failed last session only for want of time, and this circumstance may in some measure account for its passage to-day without the usual committee reference. But, however that may be, the temper of the Senate was much calmer and milder than it has been for years, and there seemed to be a general disposition to forget and forgive. Hot words fell from Mr. Sumner, but the majority of the body did not seem to be particularly interested in the subject.

TEST OATHS PASSING AWAY.

The bill which Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, introduced to-day, to abolish test oaths, and all acts amendatory to the celebrated "Test Oath act," may perhaps be also regarded as another indication of the disposition of the Senate, at least to treat the South generously, and at the earliest possible moment to repeal a certain kind of legislation, which, however just and necessary, is nevertheless regarded by many as odious and oppressive.

A NUISANCE TO BE ABATED.

From 11:30 to 12 o'clock daily, while Congress is in session, the floors of both chambers are usually invaded by a couple of hundred or more vandals, who occupy the benches, handle the papers of members, and gratify a vulgar curiosity in a thousand ways, to the annoyance of everybody who has legitimate rights and business in both Houses. A movement to remedy this unpleasant state of affairs has just been inaugurated, a resolution having to-day passed the Senate to clear the floor of all persons who are not entitled to its privileges ten minutes before the session commences.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The joint resolution, which Mr. Williams introduced to-day, providing that no State which has once ratified a constitutional amendment shall have power to rescind such ratification, is undoubtedly aimed at New-York, and will call forth the determined opposition of the Democratic minority in both Houses. But it is a move in the right direction, and should speedily become law.

DISSATISFIED JUDICIAL ASPIRANTS.

The Virginia people are commenting on the fact that, yesterday, when they recommended Judge Rives for Circuit Judge, the President's objection was that he was too old, he being 63 years of age, while to-day they find that he has appointed Judge Woodruff for the laborious New-York Circuit, who is 61. They can obtain further information on application to the Attorney-General, Mr. Hoar, or his relative, Mr. Evarts.

THE CENSUS BILL.

The only business in the House to-day was a two hours' discussion of the Census bill. General Garfield explained certain features at length, General Butler asked several pertinent questions and Mr. Holdeman made quite a fervid speech on the appointment question. The bill will occupy several days in its consideration.

THE IRON SCHEDULE.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day adopted Mr. Kelley's new schedule for iron, Mr. Schenck voting for it. This schedule pretends not to increase the rates, but actually does, by placing half of each grade into the grade next higher. It is one of the ingenuities of the high tariff gentlemen.

CUBAN SYMPATHY.

Free Cuba at last received to-day one consoling resolution of sympathy from the gallant General Cobb, of Wisconsin. Mr. Cobb wanted it made a special order for Tuesday next, but a cruel objection threw the resolution out, and it was not entertained.

PATRONAGE OF THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.

A Mr. Lindsay, of New-York, is here as the friend of Collector Grinnell, with the facts and papers to refute the charges that Mr. Grinnell mismanages the distribution of the Custom House patronage, and he proposes to spike the guns of the complaining Congressmen, and fully confirms Senator Trumbull's statement that the heads of some Departments keep a debit and credit account with members.

NATURALIZATION.

Chas. A. Page, Esq., late United States Consul at Zurich, whose able letter on our naturalization system as seen from an European standpoint, was published in the Times of January last, has just reprinted the letter in pamphlet form with some additional suggestions, for the purpose of bringing to the immediate attention of Congress and the people the vital necessity of so revising the system that a certificate of naturalization as a citizen of the United States will be something more abroad than a cloak for deception, fraud and all manner of rascality, which is now so often the case.

PERSONAL.

Governor Walker, of Virginia, and Governor Bullock are in town, and were on the floor of the Senate this afternoon.

[Dispatch to the Associated Press.

APPOINTMENTS DURING RECESS.

The other nominations were of appointments made during the recess, and included thirty-seven to the Treasury, sixty-four to the Navy, 129 to the War Departments, eight to the Attorney-General's Office, and one (John M. Marshall) to be First Assistant Postmaster-General.

NOMINATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session, to-day confirmed the nominations of General Belknap as Secretary of War, and of Mr. Robeson as Secretary of the Navy. All other nominations were referred to appropriate committees.

Among the nominations sent to the Senate to-day were Charles J. Folger to be Assistant Treasurer, and George W. Palmer to be Appraiser at New-York. Also the following in the Navy Department: Augustus L. Case to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance; Daniel Ammen, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Edward T. Dunn, Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing; W. M. Wood, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

By direction of the Secretary of War, in cases where questions arise as to ownership of animals in possession of the Indians, the commanding officer of the nearest military post is authorized and directed to act in conjunction with the Indian agent in charge of said Indians in the investigation and determination of the question of such ownership.

SMUGGLING IN TENNESSEE.

Collector James A. Galbraith, of the First Tennessee District, reports to Commissioner Delano the destruction of several illicit stills in Jefferson County. This County is said to be infested by outlaws engaged in violating the Government Revenue laws. The revenue authorities did not succeed in making any arrests, as their approach was heralded by parties in collusion with the outlaws, and the illicit distillers made haste to leave.

THE ADMISSION OF VIRGINIA.

The Committee appointed by the Virginia Legislature to visit Washington and urge upon Congress the immediate admission of that State, had an interview to-day with General Butler, Chairman of the Committee on Reconstruction. The interview was satisfactory to both parties, and the Committee feel assured that their mission will be successful, but that a pledge will be required as a preliminary, that the State Constitution will be carried out in good faith.

THE COLORED LABOR CONVENTION.

The National Labor Convention of Colored People adopted a resolution to-day that the President and Vice-President of this Convention be a delegation to wait on the President of the United States, and tender the congratulations of this Convention on behalf of the colored laborers of the United States.

THE VACANT SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

No nomination has yet been made for the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States. The choice undoubtedly lies between Attorney-General Hoar and Judge Erskine, of Georgia.

NAVY.

Rear-Admiral Craven has been ordered to assume the duties of Port Admiral at San Francisco, Cal., on the 1st of January next.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 8.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, the Standing Committees of the Senate were announced by the Clerk. The following Senators constitute the several Committees named below, after the alterations made this morning:

THE COMMITTEES.

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Sumner, Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson, Schurz and Casserly.

Appropriations—Messrs. Morrill of Maine, Wilson, Cole, Sprague, Sawyer, Poole and Stockton.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Cragin, Anthony, Nye, Drake, Scott, Osborn and Stockton.

Patents—Messrs. Willey, Ferry, Carpenter, Norton and Hamilton.

The Library—Messrs. Cattell, Howe and Morrill of Maine.

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Ferry, Edmunds and Davis.

The other Committees are without alteration.

PETITIONS.

The following petitions were presented and referred:

By Mr. Edmunds—Petition of C. D. Boutwell, of Texas, setting forth that the petitioner had been a rebel and got sick of it, and now wanted to be relieved from all disabilities.

By Mr. Sumner—A petition of W. Cornell Jewett, asking Congress, as a means of vindicating the dignity and sovereignty of the nation, to suspend the workings of the French cable on American soil until France authorize the landing of a cable from America on French soil, and guaranteed that all American dispatches should freely pass over France, through the hands of American agents.

Mr. Sumner remarked that there was now upon the table of the Senate, a bill which met the prayer of the petitioner, and he proposed calling it up at an early day.

A PRAYER FOR JUSTICE.

By Mr. Hamlin—A memorial from officers of the United States Navy representing that injustice had been done by special promotion over them of many of their juniors in the service, under act of July 25, 1866, and praying Congress to redress the great wrong under which they believe themselves to suffer by restoring them to the positions to which they had been relatively entitled.

Mr. Hamlin said he had certain knowledge of the facts in some of the cases referred to, and had no doubt that simple justice demanded at the hands of Congress reparation for the wrong committed by reason of the act referred to. He asked the earnest and candid attention of the Committee on Naval Affairs to the subject.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Mr. Edmunds gave notice that on Friday he would ask for the consideration of the House resolution, regulating the hours of labor of Government laborers, workmen and mechanics. A resolution was passed at the last session in relation to the hours of labor without touching the matter of compensation. The Attorney-General had given a decision on that law, but the heads of the Departments had not executed the law in accordance with that decision. The law itself, he believed, was not satisfactory to the workmen; at least it was working no profit to them, but tended to demoralize every Governmental institution in which laborers were employed.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. Williams introduced a joint resolution relating to amendments to the Constitution, providing that whenever satisfactory evidence is furnished to the Secretary of State that three-fourths of the Legislatures have ratified any proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, he shall forthwith proclaim the fact of such ratification; and if it shall appear that the Legislature of a State has ratified an amendment proposed as aforesaid, any other action by the Legislature of that State as to such amendment shall be void, and disregarded by the Secretary of State. Mr. Williams moved the reference of the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, and expressed the hope that it would receive early consideration, which, for obvious reasons, it deserved. It was so referred.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to promote an international coinage, fixing the weight of the gold coin of five dollars at 124 9-20 grains, Troy weight, equivalent to a coin of twenty-five francs. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Carpenter introduced a bill in relation to the rights of members of Congress, providing that nothing in any act of Congress shall hereafter be construed to prevent any member of Congress from practicing as an attorney, solicitor or counsel in the prosecution or defence of any cause, claim or proceeding in any judicial Court of the United States.

Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to repeal all laws requiring what was known as the administration of the test oath. He said that the proposition to remove the disabilities imposed under the Fourteenth Amendment would fall short of the accomplishment of the object designed unless accompanied by the repeal of the test oath. The necessity for legislation of this character, he believed, had now gone by. The policy of the removal of those disabilities was one which the experience of last Summer, and the universal experience of all parties in the Southern States, had decided to be a policy that ought to be adopted by Congress; and as the Republican Party originally enacted those laws for the security of the Government, and the preservation of the life of the nation, so now, when the necessity had gone by, it seemed to the speaker best that the same party should remove them. The bill was then referred.

Mr. Cattell introduced a bill giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Camden. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution calling upon the Committee on Military Affairs to consider whether any further legislation is needed to secure for all colored citizens who have served in the Army of the United States complete equality with all other citizens in the enjoyment of the military bounty. He remarked that he had understood that a statute existed by which former slaves, who had served in the Army of the United States, were excluded from the enjoyment of the military bounty. As it had been the object to give equal rights to all who had served under our flag, he asked the early attention of the Committee on Military Affairs to the complete accomplishment of that object.

Mr. Cameron offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if, in his opinion, it is not incompatible with the public interests, any information he may have in his possession with regard to the civil and political condition of the Island of Cuba.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Thurman offered a resolution requesting the President to inform the Senate whether, since last session of Congress, any negotiations have taken place, or been proposed between this Government and the Government of Great Britain, in respect to a reciprocity treaty or reciprocity laws, on the subject of trade and commerce between the United States and Canada, and to communicate any correspondence that may have taken place between the Executive and the Government of Great Britain, or that of the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Sumner suggested the insertion of the usual clause: "If, in the discretion of the President, the information be consistent with the public interests."

The resolution, as modified by the suggestion thus made, was agreed to.

The resolution by Mr. Stewart, requesting the Judiciary Committee to inquire if any States were denying to any class of persons the equal protection of the laws, in violation of treaty obligations and of the Fourteenth Amendment, was taken up and agreed to.

A resolution offered by Mr. Drake, providing that hereafter the floor of the Senate shall be cleared of persons not entitled to its privileges ten minutes before the meeting of the body, was taken up and agreed to by a vote of 19 to 17.

THE RED RIVER DISTURBANCE.

The resolution previously offered by Mr. Ramsey asking for information concerning the presence of Hon. Wm. McDougall in Dakota Territory, and the opposition of the inhabitants to his assumption of the office of Governor, was taken up.

Mr. Howard said he thought the resolution unnecessary, inasmuch as the interests of the United States were not involved in the local disturbance which had arisen in the Red River country. The disturbance was confined to one of the remote possessions of the Dominion of Canada. He had been informed that Mr. McDougall had received no appointment to exercise authority in the Red River country, but was acting as a private citizen, although having received an assurance of future appointment as Governor of that portion of British America known as the Red River country. Many of the settlers on the northern border of Minnesota were, perhaps, greatly dissatisfied with some arrangement recently made, by which the Hudson's Bay Company had sold out their interest, and one great object with them was the erection of a local government of their own to look after their own special interests. The difficulty was apparently of a purely local nature.

Mr. Ramsey said a portion of the people he represented enjoyed a considerable trade with the Red River country, and that the people of the latter locality were in a state of discontent and revolution. The United States was represented there by a Collector of the Revenue and other officials, and it seemed important that the exact condition of affairs there should be ascertained. Agreed to.

RELIEF FROM POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The bill to relieve certain persons therein named from the disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution came up in order. The bill contains the names of 400 or 500 persons.

Mr. Sumner moved to refer the bill to a Committee, but after discussion withdrew his motion, when the bill passed.

The joint resolution for the relief of persons engaged in the late rebellion, providing that upon the final adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment all disabilities shall cease, was taken up.

Mr. Stewart said that he believed the time had arrived to make the declaration here proposed; no danger need be apprehended in the immediate removal of these disabilities, but on the contrary, continued imposition would have the effect which Congress desired to prevent—that of throwing the former rebel States into rebel hands. That such was the effect was evidenced from day to day, because besides themselves having the power to vote, they were enabled to excite the sympathy of their neighbors by appealing to them to aid in removing their disabilities. Now that universal suffrage had ben secured, it would be politic to close the reconstruction work with universal amnesty. In the matter of individual cases of relief there was much room for imposition upon the generosity of Congress, and the disabilities of many persons had been removed upon unfair and incorrect representations to members of Congress. Necessarily it was impossible for Congress to exercise an intelligent discrimination in passing upon these cases in detail, and the more advisable course was to deal with them as a class. By means of this declaration, that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment would relieve the disabilities now imposed, the cause of reconstruction would be strengthened, and the adoption of the amendment itself materially hastened.

The Senate then resolved itself into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Morrell, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to fund the debt of the United States at a lower rate of interest; to make the national banking system free, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Paine offered a resolution directing the Secretary of State to inform the House what State Legislatures had ratified the proposed Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment. Adopted.

Mr. Cobb, of North Carolina, asked leave to offer a resolution of sympathy with the Cuban insurrection, but the general order of business was called for by Mr. Maynard.

Mr. Palmer introduced a bill to authorize the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company, or its assigns, to change the established route in Nebraska. Referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

Mr. Lawrence offered a resolution directing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of amending the Homestead law so as to authorize ex-soldiers and seamen of the United States to secure 160 acres of land instead of eighty as now authorized, for a homestead, out of the alternate sections of land embraced in railroad and other grants owned by the Government. Adopted.

Mr. Davis introduced a bill to abolish the duties on coal. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Buffinton offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to transmit reports relative to the protection and improvement of Plymouth Harbor, Mass. Adopted.

Several bills for the removal of political disabilities were introduced, and referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Sargent introduced a bill to procure and disseminate information of the extent of the cereal and other crops of foreign countries.

It requires American Consuls residing in countries which raise cereal or other crops that come in competition with American products in the markets of the world, to furnish quarterly statements of the condition of the crops to the State Department, which is to furnish them to the Commissioner of Agriculture, who is required to put them in a condensed form in his monthly circular, corrected by any accurate information in his possession. The object of the bill is to furnish information to farmers to enable them to sell or hold their crops in view of foreign markets, most of the information now obtainable being drawn from English sources and colored by the necessities of that country.

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

Other bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Strickland—Extending the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Railroad to Keweenaw Bay, Mich.

By Mr. Finkelburg—Concerning duties of imports, (proposing a periodical reduction of ten per cent.)

By Mr. Cavanaugh, of Montana—To provide for the election of certain Territorial officers by the people.

By Mr. Mungen—To exempt from taxation the property of ex-soldiers and sailors of the United States to the same extent as the property of bondholders.

By Mr. O'Neill—For the restoration of Captain Dominick Lynch to the active list of the Navy.

By Mr. McCrary—To amend the act for the consideration of the United States statutes.

ASSIGNMENT OF NEW MEMBERS.

The Speaker made a proposition to the House in reference to the assignment to Committees of the several recently admitted members. At present it was not in his power to assign those gentlemen to Committees, and he suggested that he be authorized to assign them as tenth members to such Committees as he might deem desirable.

Mr. Brooks, of New-York, objecting to that resolution and suggestion, expressed the hope that the Speaker would improve the opportunity by adding a Democratic member to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. Farnsworth suggested that the matter be referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Schenck did not favor that suggestion, because it would be apt to cause delay, and would look to something like a permanent arrangement instead of a temporary one.

Mr. Farnsworth did not wish to be understood as objecting to the Speaker's proposition, but he reminded the House that there were a great many of the Committees of the House that were obsolete, except on paper, that never met, and had no place of meeting, and he thought it better that the whole subject of Committees should be revised by the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Welker offered a resolution giving the Speaker the authority suggested.

Mr. Dawes favored referring the whole matter to the Committee on Rules. It did not seem to him quite right to leave the matter so entirely to the Speaker. It was a delicate matter, and he supposed the Speaker himself would prefer to have it arranged by the Committee on Rules.

The Speaker said he had no desire in the matter at all, other than what might be indicated by the House.

Mr. Eldridge suggested that the difficulty might be obviated by the resignation of the members of the Committees who are now serving on more than one.

Mr. Benjamin thought the whole matter premature, until after the admission of the Virginia, Mississippi and Texas members.

Finally, the subject was referred to the Committee on Rules.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Brooks presented a petition from the employes of Phinney, Blakeman & Co., of New-York, in favor of the Jenckes Civil Service bill.

Mr. Kelsey presented a petition of Pierrepont Seymour, of East Bloomfield, Ontario County, New-York, for a renewal of his patent for an improvement in seed planters or grain drills.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and proceeded to a consideration of the bill to provide for taking the ninth census, to fix the number of members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment among the several States.

Mr. Stokes, Chairman of the Census Committee, commended the industry of the sub-committee which sat during the recess, and said he would leave the management and engineering of the bill to the chairman of that sub-committee, Mr. Garfield, of Ohio.

Mr. Garfield proceeded to state succinctly the points of the bill, and the machinery devised in it for taking the census, explaining wherein and why it differed from that by which the census of 1860 was taken. In reply to questions put by Mr. Butler, (Mass.,) Mr. Clark, (Kansas,) and others, in regard to the representation in Congress, Mr. Garfield said the present organization or numbering of the House began on the 4th of March, 1863, and manifestly it will run until the same day in March, 1873. The census to be taken next June ought, of course, to be completed, so far as the taking is concerned, by the 1st of July. We shall not know until next Fall what the basis of representation will be, and as a matter of course no redistricting of States can be made until after that. The Committee agreed this morning to fill up the blank for the number of members with the words three hundred. In reference to the information to be obtained from railroad companies, Mr. Garfield remarked, that now that the negro question had been got rid of, the next great fight would be with these great corporations, and Congress should at least know what they were doing with the national wealth in their hands. In reply to a question by Mr. Peters, he stated, that with the whole number of members fixed at 300, no State would suffer the loss of a member, but with 275 fixed as the number, two or three of the New-England States would suffer.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, inquired whether any arrangement was made in the bill for obtaining telegraph statistics?

Mr. Garfield replied that there was not, except as regarding the telegraph connected with railroads. The Committee had prepared an additional schedule for that purpose, and had it ready to offer in case the House desired it; but the Committee had become alarmed at the size of the schedules and had left it out.

Mr. Haldeman, another member of the Census Committee, expressed his views on the subject, dwelling on the importance of a full and complete census embracing property and income. He thought it time to ask whether classes were not being favored in this country, and whether our system of income, tariffs and internal revenue were not making sores on the body politic. With that idea he would, at the proper time, propose an additional column in the proper schedule for a return of the weekly income from wages, salaries and professions.

The Committee then proceeded to discuss and consider the bill by sections.

Mr. Mungen moved to amend the third section of the bill by limiting the term of service of all census employes to two years instead of three. Rejected.

Mr. Davis moved to amend at the same point by inserting the words "and whenever their services shall cease to be required." Adopted.

After progressing as far as the fourth section of the bill the Committee rose, and the House at 3 o'clock adjourned.

The Louisiana Sugar Crop.

From the New-Orleans Times, Dec. 3.

The sugar harvest will be generally finished throughout the State by the last of this week. Below the city a few planters may grind a little longer, but the great majority on the coast and the bayous will have their sugar all in the coolers or perguries by Monday next.

The yield will not much exceed that of last year. Whatever of increase there may be will be due to the larger area of cane planted. The product per acre is not equal to that of the last crop. The sugar, however, is of excellent quality, though the prices are not what were expected from the disorder and waste in the Island of Cuba. Despite the destruction of many plantations in the progress of the revolution, the import from other countries continues to increase in such ratio as to keep down the prices of the home product.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The Spanish Minister's Explanation Satisfactory to Peru—Probable Early Release of the Vessels to the Contractors.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Spanish gunboat question is in course of settlement by diplomacy. It is known that they have been detained by Government on complaint of the Peruvian Minister, his representation being that they were designed to relieve other Spanish vessels which were to be employed in hostility against Peru. Hence the proceedings instituted to determine whether or not our neutrality laws were to be thus violated. But it is ascertained from an unofficial but altogether reliable source, that the Spanish Minister to-day presented a paper to the Secretary of State, denying the premises of the Peruvian Minister, and giving the pledge that the gunboats are not to be the means of carrying on a war with Peru or any other nation with which the United States are at peace. This communication was somewhat similar to that heretofore presented by the Peruvian Minister to remove the objections of Spain, the effect of which was the release of the two monitors purchased by the United States for the Peruvian Government. The Peruvian Minister, on receiving a copy of the paper, expressed himself satisfied with the explanation and assurance of the Spanish Minister. Therefore, the cause of the detention of the Spanish gunboats is removed. District-Attorney Pierrepont has already been, or soon will be, made acquainted with these deplomatic proceedings, and it is anticipated that his action in the premises will forthwith lead to a judicial order for a release of the gunboats, when they will be transferred by the contractor to the authorities of Spain. The Spanish Minister takes a view similar to that expressed to the Peruvian Minister by Mr. Seward nearly two years since, namely: That the war between Spain and Peru, and other South American Republics long ago ceased, with no intention to renew hostilities. This is the present condition of affairs, although not formally announced in the communications between these Governments; but when the Representatives of Spain, Peru, Chili, Bolivia and Ecuador assemble in Washington next January, in joint conference, it is confidently expected they will give emphasis to the fact that peace has been restored among them, with a desire to cultivate the most friendly relations.

HAYTI.

Triumph of the Revolution—The Preparations to Attack Port-au-Prince—Revival of Business—Issue of Paper Money.

From Our Own Correspondent.

AUX CAYES, Monday, Nov. 15, 1869.

The triumph of the revolution is almost complete in the South, all the principal towns in this part of the country having, within the last eight or ten days, given in their adhesion to the Government of President Domingue. The picquets are disbanding rapidly, nearly all of them submitting themselves to the revolutionary authorities, and the others seeking refuge in the forests. Domingue has just issued an address to the chiefs of the army encamped at Ogé, near Jacmel, General Chevalier being among them, urging that they lose no time in advancing upon Port-au-Prince, and stating that a general combined movement between the forces under his command and President Saget's army—already on its way from the North—will be immediately made, with the view of investing Port-au-Prince, and obtaining an entrance into the city, either by force or other means.

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.

The turn things have recently taken in favor of the revolution has already resulted in a revival of business at this place, Several of the merchants who left Aux Cayes in the early part of this year, when business seemed to be entirely ruined, are preparing to return and resume trade, now that there is a prospect of continued peace. The country people are bringing in coffee and cotton freely, and the *Cayenne* will, this trip, take a full cargo, consisting principally of these articles, to New-York.

ISSUE OF PAPER MONEY.

Domingue has issued a decree ordering the withdrawal of all coined money from circulation, and authorizing the public Treasurer to give paper money in exchange for specie at the rate of 160 Haytian dollars to $1 gold.

The Capture of Mole St. Nicholas—Wholesale Charges Against Salnave—Proposed Transfers to the United States—Minister Hollister's Financial Agent at Washington—Alleged Outrages by American Vessels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. MARC, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1869.

Next to the taking of Cape Haytien, the most important success achieved by the revolutionists of the North has been the capture of Mole St. Nicholas. Saget and his adherents are particularly jubilant over the submission of the place to their arms, inasmuch as they believe that Salnave was in negotiation with President Grant's Administration for the transfer of this fine port to the United States Government. It is stated in the *Echo de la Revolution*, published here, the organ of Saget's Government, that at the time when the town surrendered to the revolutionists, the steamer *City of Port-au-Prince* had just entered the harbor with munitions of war and soldiers on board, intended to aid the inhabitants in resisting the insurgents; but the people, having already determined upon yielding to the insurgent arms, refused the proffered succor, and the steamer was obliged to leave. Says the same journal:

"In a political point of view the submission of Mole St. Nicholas is of incalculable importance. Salnave, in order to provide for the necessities of the war, sought a loan from the American Government, which was to be guaranteed by the cession of this port, and the formal transfer only awaited the completion of the usual formalities. Salnave, always pressed for money, has renewed the question of the Mole Saint Nicholas, which is at this moment being agitated in the United States by his secret agent, Mr. Hollister. But the Mole St. Nicholas in the power of the revolution, the chances are cut off of its serving as the basis of a treaty which is condemned by public opinion."

The *Echo*, in another issue, says:

"It is well known that Salnave wished to appoint Mr. Hollister, late United States Minister to Hayti, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Haytian Government at Washington, but that he was dissuaded from doing so by his party; and that, although, to save appearances, he has appointed a Haytian, M. Tate, to that post, the real Minister is Hollister, who takes the title of Financial Agent, with a salary of $5,000 (gold) a year."

The *Echo* also publishes a statement to the effect that a steamer flying American colors had captured, in the waters of Anse a Veau, a vessel belonging to the port of St. Marc, adding that such acts, committed under the shelter of the American flag, can no longer be permitted. The *Echo* says:

"We know that this ruse is one of Salnave's principal weapons. We know that in the harbor of Petit Goave his vesels attacked the vessels of the revolution under the cover of the American flag. This abuse of the flag of a great nation must not go unpunished. We denounce such conduct, and we desire to bring it to the notice of the Minister of the American Government."

At the same time, the *Echo* publishes a petition from certain Boston merchants to the Secretary of State, in which Salnave is characterized as a usurper who has almost ruined Hayti, and the immediate recall of Mr. Hollister from Port-au-Prince is demanded.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP WEST INDIAN.

By the arrival of the steamship *West Indian* last night, we are in receipt, *via* Hampton Roads, of late tidings from Central and South America.

South American Countries—Affairs in Chili—Political Troubles of Bolivia—Colonization Schemes—Revolutionary Schemes in Peru.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1869.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Chili*, commanded by Captain Hammil, from South American ports, arrived at Panama on the 2d inst.

CHILI.

Dates from Valparaiso are to the 3d instant. Since the past fortnight nothing of importance has transpired. The Araucanian Embassy, with Quilahueque at its head, took formal leave of the President on the 26th ultimo, and have betaken themselves to their honest homes, highly delighted with what they have seen in the towns which they visited. Congress had acceded to the Government motion for an extra grant of $250,000 on account of military stations in the Araucanian regions. The colony in the Magellan Straits, which a short time since numbered only 200 souls, is now in a thriving and prosperous condition, numbering over 850. Cases of small pox are increasing to an alarming extent. In a few days the number of patients in the lazaretto has augmented from four to thirty.

BOLIVIA.

News from this Republic is to the 7th instant. Political disturbances have seriously affected business in general throughout the country. Intelligence from the interior in respect of the revolution initiated by General Agustin Morales, who, at last accounts, attempted to seize the military post of Copocabana with the intention of making it the base of operations during a revolution against the Government of Malgarejo, is very conflicting. This attempt, however, failed, and General Morales was captured by the Peruvian authorities on the 28th October, together with the arms and ammunitions of war which he had prepared in Puno and Corocoro. Advised of the movements of Morales, Malgarego hurriedly marched with all the forces he could muster together, toward Oruro, whither he arrived on the 30th ultimo. Mr. A. D. Piper, of San Francisco, Cal., has just concluded negotiations with the Government of Bolivia for a large grant of land for colonization and commercial purposes. The grant comprises a considerable section of land south, altogether about 100,000 square miles. Besides this, the Government allow Mr. Piper to incorporate his Company in California; also the privilege of importing all articles for the use of colonists, duty free, for ten years; also, the right to make all needful public improvements, such as roads, bridges, canals, &c., and collect reasonable revenue therefrom; also, to establish a bank and issue paper money; also, the right of navigation of all the rivers of the Republic, not otherwise disposed of up to this date. Mr. Piper engages for himself and those who will be associated with him in the enterprise, to place not less than five thousand families on the grant within twenty-five years, or on the average at least one thousand in each five years. The Government of Bolivia concedes the right of citizenship to the colonists as soon as they arrive in the country.

PERU.

Revolutionary movements in Peru had been maturing, and were about to commence when their existence was discovered. Political arrests have become a common thing. Among the prisoners has been Señor Don Pedro Saavedra, formerly Minister of the Home Department under the Administration of Colonel Prado. The Government received information of the plans of the conspirators, who intended to leave Lima and betake themselves to the Transandine Provinces in order to begin the revolution.

Central American Countries—Rebels' Doings in Guatemala—Affairs in Salvador—Peace Measures in Nicaragua—United States of Colombia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, Nov. 25, 1869.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador*, Captain Bowditch, from Central American ports, arrived on the 17th inst.

GUATEMALA.

Since the execution of the three prisoners on the 30th of September, at the capital, nothing has disturbed the peace of the Republic, except that a party of would-be rebels under command of Rufino Barrios committed certain depredations in the towns of Aguacatan and Chiantla, and afterward fled before troops could be sent in pursuit. On the 24th October, the birthday of the late President Carrera, salutes were fired and the day kept with due pomp. The cultivation of indigo within the Republic is assuming large proportions. Some very good specimens have been obtained, although the scarcity of rain in the months of June and July severely damaged the plants.

SALVADOR.

Dates from San Salvador are to the 5th inst. There is no news of any political importance from this Republic. General A. J. A. Torbert was formally received by the President as United States Minister Resident. On the same day General A. F. Williams, the retiring Minister, took leave of the President.

NICARAGUA.

Through the mediation of the United States Minister Resident to Nicaragua, a treaty of peace has been concluded between the contending parties, and the terms of the agreement were being carried out.

The following is an extract from the *Army Bulletin*, dated at Masaya, the 28th of October, 1869:

"The undersigned, Fernando Guzman, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic, and Charles N. Riotte, Minister Resident of the United States of America, being desirous of putting an end to the civil war that is raging in Nicaragua, and entertaining the conviction that no real differences in principles exist among Nicaraguans, all of whom approve of the liberal republican system, said Charles N. Riotte having made known that he is vested with full and ample powers from the chiefs of the revolution to enter upon an agreement of peace that is to take effect without the necessity of a subsequent approval on the part of the so-called Provisional Government, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic has offered that the said agreement shall be final likewise on his part, giving the assurance that it will be sanctioned by the Constitutional Government; and they have agreed upon the following stipulations:

1. There will be a general forgetfulness of all political and warlike acts of the parties engaged in the revolution, the Government securing to them the most ample guarantees, and the right to freely leave or return to the Republic.

2. The Government will appoint to the position of Military Governor of the Department of Leon, General Sebastian Gutierrez, inasmuch as he is one of the two persons selected by the chiefs of the revolution from the list previously laid before them.

3. The Government offers to convoke at six months from this date, or before, if in its judgment the necessary guarantees of order and freedom of election exist, a Constituent Congress. To carry out this condition the approval of the ordinary Congress of the Republic is required; and the General-President has good foundation to believe that this step will be sanctioned without other formalities.

4. The Constituent Congress will resolve upon the recognition and payment of the debt incurred by the revolution; and it is the intention of the General-President that the same be considered on a similar footing as that of the Constitutional Government, incurred from and after the 26th of June last to date.

5. Arms and all war materials that the revolutionary party have in their possession, wheresoever they may be found, swords and revolvers belonging to private individuals only excepted, are to be surrendered at the arsenals of the City of Leon, and the artillery out of the batteries and in the same stores to the person that may be designated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic; and the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic authorizes the Minister Resident of the United States to receive the same in person, or through such person as he may select for the purpose, within the shortest possible term, not exceeding eight days, reckoning from this date, giving advice immediately that the same shall have been accomplished, in order that the Military Governor may take possession thereof.

6. There is to be as the laws require, and the present Administration has secured, and does constantly secure, the most perfect freedom in the elections that are to take place.

7. To strengthen the union of all the Nicaraguans, the Government will freely appoint to be the principal authorities of the Departments honorable persons, friends of peace, who will foster and maintain conciliation among all parties.

8. The present agreement, in accordance with the full powers exhibited by the Minister Resident of the United States, jointly with the Licentiate Don Francisco Zamora, who also subscribes hereto, is final from this moment; the Minister of the United States agreeing that on the 26th inst., the disarming spoken of in the fifth stipulation, is to be commenced, with the understanding that if it is not so effected, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Republic is to be forthwith advised of the fact to enable him to take such action as he may deem proper.

In witness whereof, we sign two copies of the above of the same tenor at Pueblo Nuevo, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1869.

FERNANDO GUZMAN,
CHARLES N. RIOTTE,
FRANCISCO ZAMORA.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The British Minister at Bogota informed the Government that the British Government had instructed him to accept the arrangement entered into recently for the final settlement of the claims of British subjects against the Union for damages suffered in the Panama riot in April, 1856. The British Minister in the same dispatch is informed that immediately after the money shall have been received by his Government, it will be distributed among the claimants, and any portion unclaimed will be returned to the Colombian Government; and it concludes by expressing the thanks of his Government to that of the Republic for the good will manifested in the settlement of this question. The Government has addressed a protest to the Minister of Brazil in Bogota, in regard to the encroachment of the boundaries of that Empire upon the territory belonging to the Republic, which has been committed by a Brazilian Committee engaged in fixing the boundaries of that Empire. The Minister doubted the fact of such encroachment, and had promised to forward the correspondence to Brazil. The vote of the State of Cauca has been given in favor of General T. C. de Mosquera.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS.

Departure of Colonel Whiteley for Montreal with Witnesses Against the Caldwells.

Colonel Whiteley, Chief of the Secret Service Division, left this City for Montreal, Canada, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of being present at the examination in the extradition case of Richard B. Caldwell and John S. Caldwell, his brother, the latter being the alleged ringleader in the gigantic drawback frauds. Messrs. William J. Korn, George A. Mercer, of the Treasury Department, and other Government witnesses departed for the same city last evening, District-Attorney Pierrepont being determined to introduce ample testimony before the Montreal Court concerning the part taken by the two accused in the manufacture of the false drawback claims. Mr. Mercer will present documentary evidence against the Caldwells. The accused are now imprisoned in the Montreal Jail, having been arrested at Prescott, Canada, in accordance with an arrangement made with the Montreal Constabulary by Colonel Whiteley. Richard B. Caldwell was identified by Mr. Korn, who was present at the time of his arrest. An effort was made to apprehend Joseph T. Wellwood, a relative of the Caldwell's, charged with being implicated in the drawback conspiracy. It was ascertained, however, that he had fled to Europe. It is said that Samuel T. Blatchford received a telegraphic dispatch from one of his friends in this City on Saturday last, while he was waiting at the Montreal depot for the cars, in which he was advised not to return to this City, but that he was persuaded to disregard it by Colonel Whiteley and Chief McLaughlin, of the Montreal Police.

Arrest of Messrs. Blatchford and Cauldwell in Montreal—Proceedings in the Case of the Latter.

From the Montreal Witness, Dec. 7.

Last week Mr. Whittlesley, Chief Detective of the United States Treasury Department, arrived in Canada, with warrants for the arrest of Mr. Samuel T. Blatchford, Ex-Deputy Collector of New-York Customs, also for John S. Cauldwell, Joseph T. Wellwood and Richard B. Cauldwell, late money brokers of New-York. The necessary facilities and powers were granted by the Governor-General, and Mr. Whittlesley having communicated with Mr. Wilson, the United States Consular Agent at Montreal, the necessary warrants for the arrest of the already-named defaulters were granted by Mr. Justice Coursol, and placed in the hands of the High Constable for execution. In the case of Blatchford, the warrant was not enforced, as he agreed at once to return to New-York and explain matters; and he was accordingly accompanied on Saturday afternoon by Chief McLaughlin to the frontier, on his way to New-York. The case was different with the Messrs. Cauldwell, who, it appears, have been residing at Prescott, Ont., since May last. On Saturday afternoon the High Constable left Montreal, and arrived in due course at Prescott, and in a retired substantial mansion, about a mile from the town, they arrested Richard B. Cauldwell, with whom they returned yesterday to Montreal; and this morning, at the Police Court, Mr. Kerr, on behalf of the United States Consul, applied for his (Mr. Cauldwell's) extradition. Mr. Devlin, at the commencement of the proceedings, raised the question of jurisdiction.

His Honor, Mr. Coursol, ruled that he had jurisdiction, quoting the statute of last year, chapter 94, granting him the same powers as are extended to Judges of the Supreme Court in extradition cases.

Mr. Kerr moved for a remand and that the further hearing of the case be postponed till Monday next, as there was material evidence to be brought from New-York and Washington, also copies and extracts of records, which could not be had sooner.

Mr. Devlin opposed the application and said that the arrest of his client was irregular. He had been arrested in Ontario, a sister Province, and brought in a mysterious fashion to Montreal. He contended that as no affidavit of facts had been made, the Court had no power to detain his client until a proper affidavit was made.

His Honor said that the case had been brought suddenly under his notice, and as neither counsel for defence nor prosecution had time to prepare the case, a short delay would be necessary.

After further deliberation the Court remanded the prisoner till Friday next at 11 o'clock A. M., when witnesses and argument will be heard in the case.

Nevada and Her Mines—A Paper Before the Liberal Club, by Captain Dahlgren.

The New-York Liberal Club held its regular weekly meeting last evening, at No. 27 Third-avenue. A paper was read by Captain C. B. Dahlgren on Nevada and her mines. He says there are 150 good quartz mills in the State, with 2,300 stamps. The whole production of silver in the last ten years has amounted to $135,000,000. He gave a particular description of the Comstock lode, which is three and a half miles long and has been perforated to a depth of about 1,400 feet, with shafts 70 to 120 feet in diameter. A project is now on foot for carrying a tunnel into the mine from the bank of the Carson River, a distance of a little less than four miles, which will strike the shafts of the mine at the depth of 29,000 feet. This will greatly diminish the expense of operating the mine, and can be constructed at a cost of $4,000,000. This mine has already yielded $98,827,831, and paid $14,125,860 in dividends. The ores yield on an average $75 to the ton, while it costs but $15 to the ton to work the mine. Since the completion of the Pacific Railroad and the adoption of improved machinery for drainage and hoisting the ore, the cost of working the mines has diminished to one-third of what it was three years ago. The supply of silver in Nevada is practically inexhaustible, and the ores exceedingly rich. Captain Dahlgren alluded incidentally to the employment of Chinese labor, and after the conclusion of his paper a general discussion followed on this subject. Captain Dahlgren said that there was no objection to the immigration of the Chinese if they would adopt the manners and customs of the country, but they bring their own characteristics with them and cling to them to the last, preserving their peculiar exclusiveness. They are also organizing as a political power, and as there is an unlimited number behind them there is danger that they will swamp the present population of the country. Similar views were expressed by Mr. Drury, who regarded the Chinese question as the great problem of the future, and expressed an apprehension that it might result in a war more terrible than that which finally disposed of the negro question.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

How American Commerce Can be Revived.

Views of Shipowners and Shipbuilders on the Subject.

ANOTHER MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.

Important Meeting of the Shipowners' Association of New-York—Proposed Measures of Relief.

A regular meeting of the Shipowners Association of New-York was held yesterday afternoon at the Association Rooms, in Pine-street, there being a full attendance. Mr. G. A. BRETT presided. A committee was appointed to inquire into the feasibility of having a new and uniform State insurance policy for vessels, the insurance companies being in the habit of yearly adding to risks, so that in a few years every chance of recovering on or even taking out a policy will be impossible. The Committee on the Pilot and Quarantine laws reported progress, when Mr. SNOW rose on the question of the Seamen's Retreat, and after considerable discussion, in which Mr. BARNES' policy at Washington was condemned, a resolution was passed recommending that the head money or State hospital tax, be collected and willingly paid, as being best calculated to forward the interests of both seamen and shipowners.

The question of the Decline in American Commerce was then called on, and the Committee, composed of Messrs. WILLIAM NELSON, Jr., GUSTAVUS A. BRETT, JAMES W. ELWELL, AMBROSE SNOW, EDWARD HINCKEN and A. WILSON, submitted the following report:

To the Shipowners' Association of the State of New-York:

The Shipowners' Association of the State of New-York, desirous to regain that which this country once possessed, and which, without any fault of theirs it lost—a nation's greatest pride and wealth—a merchant marine—have prepared the following arguments for the consideration of those who have the general welfare of the country at heart.

In 1854 we not only rivaled England in the contest for the supremacy of the seas, but we bade fair to leave her behind. In 1861 the total tonnage of the world amounted to 17,235,945 tons, as follows:

Owned by the United States	5,539,813
Owned by Great Britain	5,895,369
Owned by all other nations	5,800,767

In 1867, the total tonnage of the United States, as given in the report of the Treasury Department, was 3,868,615 tons, and since that date our tonnage has steadily decreased.

In 1869, Hon. JOHN BRIGHT, President of the British Board of Trade, stated that the tonnage of Great Britain and her dependencies amounted to 7,232,000 tons, a preponderance of nearly 3,500,000 tons in favor of Great Britain.

England, in adopting free trade, surrendered a fallacy for which she had contended for centuries. In 1854, when the laws relating to the shipping and navigation of Great Britain underwent important changes, the decaying protectionist party predicted the speedy ruin of maritime supremacy—one argument was, "British shipbuilders cannot compete with the pauper labor of continental nations." How utterly false these forebodings have proved, is amply demonstrated by experience.

We know of no other nation in the world than the United States that refuses to register a foreign-built vessel, and at the same time requires the payment of a duty upon the raw material.

Then follows the testimony which Mr. MCKAY, a well-known shipbuilder of Boston, gave before the Congressional Committee.

Then follows an argument in favor of iron ships over wooden, embodying the same facts as have lately been promulgated in other considerations of the question.

Ten years ago the iron works of New-York were the pride of her manufacturers, and splendid lines of steamers went forth from her docks equipped with engines and machinery which could not be surpassed in the workshops of any other nation. Now, with the exception of the outfit of the Spanish gunboats at Mr. Delamater's Works, not a solitary marine engine or iron steamship is in course of construction. The Allaire Works, where the Collins line of steamers was built, have been converted into a horse stable; the Fulton Works are selling their shops and machinery, models and stock; the Etna Works are commencing a small business in architectural iron work; the Neptune Works are turned into a saw-mill; the Quintard Works repair on old vessels, and obtain an occasional job from Southern railroads; and the Morgan Works are heroically laboring for a future that may never come. * * * * * * * * * * *

Other works are in a like predicament. An A 1 1,000 ton wooden ship, built in the United States, will cost $80, currency, per ton, and a vessel precisely similar can be built in the British Provinces for $40, gold, per ton. But we are forbidden to purchase foreign built vessels, and at the same time the building of ships here is rendered impossible at paying prices, owing to the heavy taxes imposed upon every article that enters into the construction of a vessel.

Shipowners of this free country are therefore placed in the following position: Our Government prohibits the purchase and admission of foreign-built vessels to American registry, and at the same time, by over-taxation, puts it utterly out of our power to build profitably at home. We who twelve years ago, not only did three-fourths of our own carrying trade, but also a large proportion of that of the rest of the world, are now actually obliged to allow foreigners to bring to and carry from our shores 10,813,668 tons of freight annually. We who could show in this port of New-York thirty-two large ships of over 1,000 tons register each, building in the month of September, 1863, can now, in the month of September, 1869, find only one ship on the stocks.

The Committee then ask: Are we wrong in expressing our earnest conviction that if this country adopted a more liberal commercial policy, her ports, like those of Great Britain, would soon be joyous with the busy hum of industry? * * * * *

Another great difficulty in the way of restoring the lost ship building of this country, arises from the conflict between labor and capital, and the damaging effect of combinations among workmen. * * * * *

At the beginning of the war the Government made a call for vessels upon the different naval constructors of the country, which might, under favorable circumstances, have brought into existence within one year one of the most magnificent navies in the world; but the ship yards of America had not facilities for answering that call in five years, and it never was fully answered. Should some terrible emergency come upon the country to-morrow, and the Government cry out to the shipbuilders to save her from impending ruin, a feeble response would come from the deserted yards and the silent foundries: "Alas, we can hardly furnish you with a solitary vessel. The business has gone into other hands; our facilities have been crippled; our resources have moldered away during these years of idleness; our mechanics have gone to other vocations, and we cannot break at once the leaden spell that rests upon our workshops. * *

The question of the present condition of the industry in the British Provinces is then discussed at length, and shown to be in just as bad a state as in America, iron ships being the cause. The New-England shipbuilders denounce the tariff, which protects the interests of the iron master, cordage maker, hemp grower, &c., ignoring the facts that their own business of shipbuilding is the most highly protected industry in the country; that it is the only branch of manufacturing industry in the United States which has the home market secured to it by absolute legal protection to the point of prohibition; and that in the construction of vessels for the home market, *i. e.*, for the coastwise trade, they have the utmost extent of protection which it is possible for laws to enforce. Apparently, their zeal for free trade never leads them to agree to the abandonment of protection to their own particular industry, and when free trade in ships is proposed, they instantly become ardent protectionists. * * * * *

Whether it would be wise to withdraw the protection, which now secures our home market to our own builders, is a question upon which much must be said upon both sides. On the one hand, it would undoubtedly be a severe blow to our shipbuilding industry, and would very largely reduce the business of our own shipyards, besides crushing for a time the building in the States of iron sea-going vessels. But on the other hand, we should have cheaper and better vessels, and consequently cheaper transportation in our coast trade than we now have. The great staples of the country could be moved from one port on our coast to other ports with more facility and with less than the present cost of carriage, thus benefiting both producer and consumer. The importation and employment on the northern coast of the United States of 100 steam colliers, like those used on the Tyne, would certainly lower the price of coals in all the New-England towns, but they would as certainly deprive a large fleet of home-built schooners of employment. If our coasting trade should be opened to vessels of foreign build, our builders would be forced to compete with the improved system of shipbuilding which has damaged their business of building large ships for our foreign trade, and when that time comes, and not before, they can consistently go to Congress, and ask for free trade in the materials used in constructing vessels to be employed in the coastwise trade. While they are protected in the home trade as they now are, they clearly have no reasonable right to claim special exemption from the payment of the taxes imposed upon them in the prosecution of a business in which imported and duty materials are used. The proposal to bestow upon our shipbuilders the general return of duties and exemption from taxation is too unreasonable and preposterous to merit any serious consideration. In our foreign trade the situation is totally different, and the very laws which protect our shipbuilding and shipowners in the coastwise trade, are useless to the shipbuilder and oppressive to the shipowner when applied to our foreign trade. * * * * * * * * * *

This condition of things will last until American citizens have free trade in ships; then, and not until then, will they be able to compete with foreign shipowners. Our Registry law practically protects the foreign shipowner from American competition, and * * * our carrying trade with other countries is no longer carried on by American shipowners * * * * but is transferred to the hands of foreigners. This result * * * would not have occurred had the shipbuilding industry of the United States kept up with the shipbuilding industry of England. * *

American shipbuilding has not improved within the last twenty years. During the two decades in which the art of shipbuilding has made greater progress in Great Britain than it did in all the centuries which preceded them, the building of seagoing vessels in America has not advanced one step. * * * *

The improvements which the builders of England have effected in steam machinery, combined with their improved system of shipbuilding, and the facilities which they enjoy, and which enable them to construct ships and engines at prices with which no other countries can compete, give Great Britain a very long lead in the construction of iron steamers. Her builders supply their own and other countries with steamers which will earn large profits in trades in which steamers built in the United States cannot live, and they have entirely exploded the idea that subsidies are necessary to the support of steam lines on the great routes of ocean traffic. The most successful steam lines, in a commercial point of view, are those which rely upon traffic, and care nothing for mail contracts or subsidies. Steamers of moderate speed and large cargo capacity can earn more money in the New-York and Liverpool trade, without a subsidy, than the fast steamers which carry comparatively little cargo, and burn a great quantity of coal, can earn with the most liberal mail-service compensation which either the United States or Great Britain are likely to give. A steamship that will carry 5,000 tons of cargo across the Atlantic in twelve days, burning 600 tons of coal on the passage, is better property than one that makes the trip in ten days, with 1,000 tons of cargo, and burning 1,000 tons of coal. The last will make a noise in the world by an occasional very rapid passage, but the first will put most money into the coffers of her owners. These are the steamers which American shipowners should be permitted to buy in the cheapest market. Many of the steamers built upon the Clyde are for foreign owners and foreign service; some go to China, others to South America, others, again, to the Black Sea and Baltic. Of German, French, Spanish and Italian shipowners, many go to England to build steamers and ships. In short, the high reputation of the builders there attracts purchasers from all parts of the world, except the United States. There might be some reason for the policy which our people are pursuing in refusing to build steamers and ships outside of the United States, if such a policy helped shipbuilding at home or benefited any one class of our citizens. If it even served to secure any part of our foreign trade to ships built in the States it might be tolerated, but the reverse is notoriously true. The system works disastrously to every American interest connected with navigation, not excepting the shipbuilders themselves.

Steamers and ships especially designed for the foreign carrying trade of the United States are built in England in great numbers, and every ship, whether owned by an Englishman, German or Frenchman, enters into competition with the few American ships that are left in our foreign trade. Our futile efforts to protect our shipbuilders are fast destroying the business of our shipowners and shipmasters, and throwing the profits of our immense carrying trade into the hands of foreigners. On the Clyde alone fifty-eight steamers, regular traders between New-York and European ports, have been built since 1860. Their aggregate tonnage is not less than 140,000 tons. This large fleet does not include the vessels built for the Canada and Portland lines. It is quite within bounds to estimate that this fleet of Clyde-built steamers has driven 250,000 tons of sailing vessels from the transatlantic trade of New-York. Having lost the profits of shipbuilding, we seem to have resolved to throw away the profits of shipowning, and heroically insist upon driving our shipowners from their business, and our mariners from the sea, rather than grant an American register to a foreign-built ship.

If any American is disposed to doubt that the days of wooden ships are over, let him make a tour around the wharves of New-York, Jersey City and Hoboken, and look at the steamers which carry on the trade of our ports with Europe, and the ships that are fetching our cargoes from India. If his walk in New-York fail to satisfy him, let him visit the docks of London, Liverpool, Bremen, Hamburg, Havre, Marseilles, Trieste, Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Bombay, Calcutta, &c., and see how rapidly and surely wood-built ships have disappeared from these great marts of traffic, and how nine-tenths of the iron ships which have succeeded them to bear unmistakable marks of British origin. The attempt to regain our former preëminent position as a maritime Power, by remitting the duties on imported materials and encouraging the building of wood sailing ships must fail or be attended with a very limited success.

The price asked in Great Britain for an iron ship built on Lloyd's specification, guaranteed to rate double A 1 for twenty-one years, and completely fitted for sea, with the extra sails, spars, &c., required for a voyage to India and back, is £14 sterling per ton, or something less. Contracts have been made with builders on the east coast of England at £12 15s. per ton for ships which gave entire satisfaction to both owners and underwriters. For $63 (gold) per ton, a British shipowner can obtain an iron ship which the underwriters accept as a first-class ship for twenty-one years. Now if we go back to 1856, the year in which wooden shipbuilding reached its climax, we find that an American wooden ship, to which the New-York or London underwriters would give a firstclass rate for ten years, cost, with an India outfit, and including copper, about $65 per ton, or just about the present cost of a British-built iron ship, rating first-class for twenty-one years. An American-built ship, not coppered, could, at that time,—in 1856—be sold in England for £12 sterling, per ton; but now, the same class and quality of wooden ships will not bring £7 per ton. * *

The report goes on to state that the depreciation in wooden ships has received less attention here than in England, and counsels our shipbuilders and owners to look at the matter in its true light. * * * *

It seems very certain that the United States must advance very promptly and boldly or fall sadly in the rear of England, Germany and France. We cannot maintain a respectable maritime position before the world if our mercantile navy is to consist of wooden sailing ships alone or wooden sailing ships coupled with one or two lines of subsidized steamers, and this is our present position while all our rivals are distancing us and carrying off our own trade. It is, of course, better to build our ships at home than it is to build them abroad; but it is better to build them abroad than not to build them at all. It is better to employ our own shipmasters, mates and seamen than the masters, mates and seamen of our commercial rivals; and it is better for us to cross the ocean with steamers commanded by our own fellow-citizens and carrying our own flag. All this can only be accomplished by repealing the law which refuses to grant an American register to a steamer built in the cheap building yards of Great Britain. It is scarcely worth our while to consider whether we are not paying too dear for the sentimental feeling which has already destroyed our commercial prestige. * * * * *

The Registry laws are declared to be, by the force of circumstances, prohibitory and oppressive to our own citizens, and in the interest of foreign shipowners and mariners. That intolerant and cruel law should be amended without delay. * * * A statement prepared by Mr. JOHN GLOVER, shows that the daily wages of carpenters, joiners, platers, caulkers, tweters, painters, riggers, sailmakers, engineers, boiler makers, turners and pattern makers combined are 72s. sterling on the Thames, 58s. 8d. on the Clyde, and 55s. 8d. on the Wear. The Thames workmen are admitted by him to be no better than those on the Clyde or Wear; the great disparity of wages and consequent loss of nearly all shipbuilding on the Thames being caused by the arbitrary rulings of trades' unions, which fixed a rate below which wages, in their opinion, should not be allowed to fall. They have kept up the price, but lost the work. Mr. GLOVER further says: "Formerly all vessels were built of wood; now a steamer built of wood is a rarity, and all large sailing vessels are built entirely of iron or with a wooden skin."

Every new steam line that is started, and every improvement in steam machinery which cheapens the cost of working large ocean steamers, is a benefit to the producers of our Western and Southern States. They want cheap transportation to the markets of Europe, especially to those of Great Britain. They also want low rates of passage for laborers desiring to emigrate to the United States. They are dependent upon British steamship companies to carry the product of their States abroad, and to carry emigrants back. It is a very profitable business, and one which is eminently useful to the United States. Is it not unreasonable to practically prohibit American citizens from engaging in it? But for the improvements which have been made in British shipyards and British machine shops emigration to the United States would still be dependent on sailing ships and would be very far below its present extensive volume. In the opinion of competent judges emigration from Great Britain has been more than doubled by the application of steam to emigrant transportation, yet the builders of the United States have not turned out a single steamer that could live in the trade at the passage rates on which the British steam owners have become rich. The fine steamers *Ontario* and *Erie* are commercial failures so far as the Liverpool trade is concerned. After trying it for two voyages the *Ontario* was withdrawn, and her consort, the *Erie*, has never been to sea. The original cost of both steamers was about $1,500,000, and they were finally sold for $256,217 each. The Collins steamers did not pay even with their subsidy and freight at £6 and £8 sterling per ton on the small quantity they could carry, and since the war the several attempts to carry emigrants in old paddle steamers have all resulted in failures, while at the same time British built steamers adapted to the business have been earning fifty per cent. per annum on their cost. The emigrant business is now dependent upon British shipbuilders and British shipowners, and will remain so dependent till the United States Congress repeal or modify the Registry law. When that is done American enterprise will enter the field. * * * *

The system of drawbacks advocated so strenuously by the shipping interests of the country as being the only panacea for present ills will find but few supporters in a Congress of highly protective proclivities and will surely fail. * * * * *

To subsidies in any form, our Association is most emphatically opposed, as destroying competition and enterprise. * * * * * * * * * * *

By the amendment of the Navigation laws, as pleaded for in the papers, the heaviest loss will fall upon the present owners of wooden vessels, especially of wooden side-wheel steamers, and those benefited will be ship carpenters, engine builders, boiler makers, machinists, sail makers, spar makers, rope makers, joiners, painters, ship chandlers, dry dock owners, wharf owners, seamen, officers, landlords, coal dealers, lighter men, tugboat owners, in a word, citizens of every class.

The above report was, after considerable debate, laid on the table for future action, when the meeting adjourned.

The Free Trade League have issued the following memorial:

Your memorialists would respectfully represent that in most of the testimony taken before your Committee in regard to the present condition of the commerce of this country, the true cause of its decadence was not stated, nor, in their opinion, has a sufficient remedy been suggested for its revival. Your memorialists wish to assert in the first place that the carrying trade in American vessels between our own and foreign ports has fallen off largely since the termination of the war, while that enjoyed by the citizens of other countries has shown a steady increase. The total tonnage of the country employed in 1860 amounted to 2,546,327 tons, while in 1869 it is only 1,565,837 tons.

Your memorialists do not hesitate to charge the existing condition of our commercial marine largely to the present tariff, the rates of which, levied on articles entering into the construction of vessels, are so excessive as to forbid them being built in the shipyards of this country, but it is mainly the result of the unwise and oppressive laws, which, under the pretext of "protection" to the American shipbuilder, forbid the purchase and transfer to the American flag of ships and steamers constructed abroad. The German and Frenchman are now monopolizing a large portion of the carrying trade between this country and Europe, which was formerly in the hands of American shipowners, the reason being that while the citizens of those countries are allowed by their own laws to buy ships in the cheapest markets, the American is prohibited by our legislation from doing the same, and is thus placed at a disadvantage which he is unable to overcome. Your memorialists are convinced that the granting of subsidies is an unwise measure, and is only the attempt to remedy an existing injustice by the creation of a new one, the direct effect of which would be to add to the existing competition by reformation of a monopolied interest, thus defeating private competition and rendering the condition of the American shipowner worse than before. In the opinion of your memorialists the true means to revive this important but prostrate industry, would be the abrogation of all laws preventing the purchase of vessels in foreign countries where they can be procured the cheapest, and the admission of these vessels to American registry, or, in other words, absolute freedom of trade in ships and steamers.

The American shipowner would thus be put on an equality with the foreigner, so far as cheap vessels are concerned, and your memorialists are convinced that, by the adoption of this simple and just measure, the country would regain, in great part, that share of the carrying trade of which it has been deprived by erroneous legislation.

Indiana Divorces in Pennsylvania.

From the Philadelphia Age, Dec. 7.

It may interest all married people in Pennsylvania to know that the foreign divorce system has lately received the emphatic condemnation of our Supreme Court. In a very recent case, in which the opinion was delivered by Judge SHARSWOOD, the old doctrine was reaffirmed and applied in the following case: One JOHN ELDER, after marrying in Pennsylvania, left his wife, and went to live in Tennessee. There he obtained a divorce, about nine years subsequent to the marriage. Of the proceeding he gave actual notice to his wife, who continued to live in Pennsylvania. After this divorce JOHN ELDER conceived himself to be at liberty to marry again. At his death, a question of property turned upon the validity of the divorce in Tennessee. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that the Court in Tennessee had no jurisdiction over the marriage which it undertook to dissolve. Nor could the service of a notice on the wife resident in Pennsylvania subject her to a foreign jurisdiction. She was the only wife of JOHN ELDER, and entitled to her dower, even in real estate which he had sold by deed, in which the supposed second wife had executed a release of dower. The law of this State is that the party who seeks a divorce must do so at the domicil of the defendant, unless he or she has removed from what was once the domicil of both of them.

CURRENT NOTES.

The President's Message was telegraphed in full to the leading papers in Canada.

GEORGE DOLL sells toys in a Pennsylvania City.

Highwaymen are terrifying, and frequently robbing, citizens of Philadelphia.

The fare is to be reduced to five cents in some of the Philadelphia street cars on the 1st of March.

MARY HOLMES, a girl 13 years old, attempted to fill a lighted coal-oil lamp in Philadelphia on Tuesday, and was fatally burned.

The friends of Congressman HOPKINS, of Wisconsin, have now strong hopes that he will recover.

Mr. THOMAS EDWARDS, a portrait painter, died in Charlestown, Mass., on Monday, at the age of 75 years.

THOMAS BRAND, of Effingham, Ill., put some powder in his stove to blow the soot out of the pipe. Since then he has been blind.

Mrs. SANDERS lost her life by the explosion of a kerosene lamp at Palmyra, N. Y., on Tuesday morning.

The Mississippi Republicans have elected their full delegation to Congress by large majorities.

Judge DENT received only thirty-two votes in his "adopted" county in Mississippi. He has not visited it since September. General ALCORN received 1,300 votes in the county.

Senator MORTON writes to Indianapolis that he is confident the Fifteenth Amendment will become part of the Constitution before Congress adjourns.

General ROSECRANS passed Sunday with his brother, Bishop ROSECRANS, in Columbus, Ohio. He will attend the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland.

The vote for the clause of the amended Constitution providing for a uniform rule of assessment and taxation, as officially declared, was 183,812, and the vote against it 273,260; majority against, 89,448.

Members of the Bar in attendance upon the Court at Galena, Ill., paid eloquent and feeling tributes to the memory of the late Secretary RAWLINS at a meeting held last week for the purpose.

An association has been formed in Springfield, Greene County, Mo., the object of which is to devise means for removing to some suitable burying ground the bodies of the Confederate dead buried in that county and vicinity.

J. K. BEAR, the agent of an Express Company, who absconded from Brownsville, Neb., some time since, with $12,000 of the Company's money, has just written back that he is very sorry, and that he intends to refund the money.

Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN's health has much improved, and he is now able to ride out. He expects to be able to attend the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland in Indianapolis, Ind., on the 15th and 16th inst.

By the recent fire in Topeka, Kansas, all the books and papers of the Land Office there were destroyed, but all business, up to the first of last month, had been reported to the Department at Washington.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Pilot*, of the 4th inst., states General ALCORN's majority at 45,000. Both branches of the Legislature are largely Republican. The Jackson *Clarion* thinks that the disfranchising clauses of the Constitution are rejected.

Two highway robberies were committed in Detroit last week, and the local papers complain that that city and Windsor are now haunted by a gang of desperadoes, who have fled from other localities to escape the just penalties of their crimes.

A young man in North Adams, Mass., who last week learned that the woman whom he had looked upon as his wife for four years, was the lawful wife of another man, immediately left her for his father's house, and then soon sickened and died of grief.

The Richmond *Whig* says that the mission of the Walker Party in Virginia is not party politics, but the prosperity and welfare of the Commonwealth. And it adds that there never was a time when there was less occasion for stirring up partisan feeling in the State.

A telegram to a Chicago paper asserts that the solid citizens of Iowa City, Iowa, met in convention on Saturday, and resolved to "sink, swim, root and die" before they would submit to Uncle Sam's oppressive hand in the collection of the notorious railroad bonds.

The Auburn *News* declares that the time has come when the interests of both city and country demand a division of this State. It thinks that State boundaries are mere matters of convenience, and that when they become sources of annoyance and trouble they should be changed.

A writer in the Chicago *Legal News* urges the holding of "annual meetings of members of the legal profession from every part of the United States, for the discussion of law reforms, similar to meetings held by members of other learned professions both in this country and in Europe."

Hon. NELSON TIFT, one of the Georgia Congressmen, recommends that the Legislature, making a virtue of necessity, restore the expelled negroes to their seats and ratify the Fifteenth Amendment, and thereby "remove the pretexts for the interference of Congress in the government of the State."

The third annual reunion of the Connecticut Brigade Association will be held at the Allyn House, Hartford, on Monday next. The regiments composing this brigade were the Eighth, Eleventh, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Twenty-first Connecticut, and it was under the command of Brigadier-General EDWARD HARLAND, who is now President of the Association.

JOSEPH MESSNER, who is to be hanged at Rochester to-morrow for the murder of his wife, says that he is prepared to die at the time appointed, and will leave this world with enmity toward none; but before he leaves he will "empty his heart," and let all know what he thinks of his friends and of those whom he thinks his enemies.

The Petersburg *Index* says that all the shrieking against a frank acceptance of unmistakable pledges, proceeds from that class who have done nothing to rescue Virginia from danger, and seek only such success politically as will bestow upon themselves place, power and pelf, patronage, privilege and prerogatives. The *Index's* motto is: "Let us have Peace."

A writer in the Boston *Journal of Chemistry* takes the ground that the practice of evaporating water upon stoves and furnaces is not conducive to health or comfort, asserting that atmospheric air cannot be "dried up or burned up" by any heating apparatus in use at the present day, and that, while heated air has larger capacity to hold vapor than cold air, none of its natural moisture is expelled from it by heat.

In a letter declining an invitation to attend the Cuban meeting in Philadelphia Senator WILSON wrote: "Whatever may be the condition of the cause of the patriots in that island, we, as Sons of Liberty, cannot but display sympathy in their efforts to make their beautiful land free for all and independent. The States have the rights to freedom, and the people of that colony are entitled, if they deserve it, to self-government."

Colorado papers report that a movement is on foot to secure the payment by Congress, of the old Provisional Government scrip of the so-called Jefferson Territory, comprising what is now Colorado. The Central City *Register* hopes the request will be promptly refused, saying that there is very little of the scrip held by those to whom it was issued, or who paid a tithe of its par value for it, and that those who hold it received it knowing that its issue was without warrant.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

How it is Received by the Press of the Country.

"Sensible" is the epithet, says the Boston *Advertiser*, by which nine-tenths of the people will sum up their estimate of the President's Message. The recommendation that the Treasury be authorized to redeem its own paper at a fixed price the *Advertiser* strongly indorses; but, with regard to the refunding of the debt, it cannot put out of sight the awkward fact that our six per cents. are still considerably below par, nor can it overcome the feeling that the return to specie payments is an indisputable preliminary.

The Boston *Post* (Democratic) says that the Message goes straight to business and offers its suggestions and recommendations in a strictly business way. The *Post* makes no comment upon its recommendations, merely saying that, although it contains no evidences of independent thinking or original views, it can be readily comprehended, and, if closed on a rather low key, will be taken as the address of a plain man to Congress, made in the plainest manner.

The Boston *Journal* says, that in alluding to the financial exigency the President speaks with moderation and good sense, and that his plan of alleviating currency fluctuations by allowing the Treasury to redeem its own paper at a fixed price and to withhold it from circulation until sold for gold, merits the careful consideration of Congress.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says that the Message has the right ring to it, its great merit being its downright directness of statement. On financial questions, the *Republican* says, the President is "sound and cautious, indorsing all the more important of Mr. BOUTWELL's recommendations."

The Worcester *Spy* speaks of the Message as full of sensible recommendations and suggestions; and the Providence *Journal* says it is short, sensible and direct, and altogether characteristic of its author. And the *Journal* "trusts that the spirit and views of the Message will become the spirit and views of Congress in the legislation which it may adopt during the session."

The Hartford *Courant*, doubting its copy by telegraph, says that if it is intended to recommend that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be at liberty to buy legal tenders at a discount as a means of contraction, it is unwise. "Legal tenders," the *Courant* says, "are the overdue obligations of the Government, at a discount because the Government is unable or unwilling to pay its debts. It may buy in bonds not yet due, but when either bonds or notes are overdue it ought not to set the bad example of buying them at a rate below par when it is abundantly able to bring them to par and pay them in full."

The Utica *Herald* thinks that the moderate course proposed by the President in financial matters will prove more satisfactory to the country as a whole than a bolder policy; "so far as he goes," it says, "the President advances in the right direction, and if Congress will go promptly as far as he, resumption will come sooner than the croakers anticipate."

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* characterizes the recommendations relating to the finances as sound and good, and says that the proposition in reference to the redemption of greenbacks is substantially the same as the proposition that the Government shall fix, from time to time, the price at which it will sell its gold, which the *Eagle* has always maintained to be the best way of returning to specie payments.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that the one great characteristic of the Message is the hearty indorsement it gives to those principles which carried the war to successful termination, and that now would not allow any of its lessons to escape. The Philadelphia *Post* says it is an honest record of a good summer's work. But the *Post* fears that the President's views on resumption are colored by the necessities of Wall-street, and it asks for specie payments as soon as possible, saying that although a few will suffer, the many will be happier. The Philadelphia *Day* indorses all the more important positions assumed by the President, except his views on the subject of specie payments. The Philadelphia *Age* (Democratic) complains that the Message is not as explicit as might be desired, and that "it fails too much into those generalities and platitudes by which the real questions are avoided." The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, on the contrary, says that the Message is remarkably clear and vigorous, and "with one exception it is direct and to the point in every paragraph, being entirely free from the circumlocutions that give length and complexity to too many State papers." The exception which the *Inquirer* mentions is the paragraph relating to the redemption of the currency.

The Baltimore *American* says that the legislation which the President deems advisable is such as will insure a gradual return to specie payments, and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of the currency. The Baltimore *Sun* says that on the subject of the finances the tone of the President is generally healthy, though cautious and very conservative. He shows, it says, an earnest appreciation of the evils of an irredeemable and fluctuating currency, and the necessity for a return to the specie basis, for which, he admits, no substitute can be devised.

The Washington *Republican* says that the Message merits the unqualified approbation of every citizen in the land who has the entire interests of the Government at heart. The financial policy of the Administration, it adds, is clearly explained, and the reference made to the public debt and the manner in which it shall be paid, shows how squarely the President stands upon the platform of the party that nominated and elected him as the treasurer of its greatest trust—the nation's safety.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Democratic) comes to the conclusion that taking the document as a whole, it is bitterly partisan and entirely devoted to the interest of the negro lovers and the bondholders. The *Commercial* fears that there is in the Presidential, as in most unofficial minds, a condition that approaches confusion concerning the financial questions, causing him earnestly to recommend that which is utterly impracticable. However, the *Commercial* believes that he means, in general, that we should move in the direction of specie payments; and in that, it says, he is sound. The *Gazette* says that the President's plan for the redemption of greenbacks would at once stop fluctuations of the currency and restore specie payments without any disturbance of values. To fix the value of the currency where it is, the *Gazette* says, would do no injustice to anybody, but to change its value by any sliding scale would contradict the purpose.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that the Message is the honest utterance of an earnest Chief Magistrate, seeking above all else the general good, and strictly subordinating thereto all personal ambitions for himself and those about him.

The Albany *Journal* says that the Message will increase the respect in which the President is held, as a straightforward, earnest, practical man—that it indicates wisdom, caution, moderation, a policy elevated by patriotism and purposes ennobled by high integrity. The *Argus*, on the other hand, declares that in regard to the one practical question of his Message, the President takes a ground as perversive of all sound national morality as it is fatal to national credit, it being "no less than the formal repudiation of the currency, or, rather, the suggestion of a compromise of the national indebtedness by a partial payment." The Buffalo *Express* says that the views of the President touching our monetary disorders and the financial policy of the Government are cautious and conservative, but very pronounced, and it is convinced that on the whole they will give eminent satisfaction to the business community. The Richmond *Dispatch*, the only paper in that city which commented upon the Message on the morning of its publication, regards the recommendations concerning Georgia with concern, "notwithstanding that Virginia passes muster and has every prospect of being regularly enrolled as an equal among the States of the Union."

The United States Mint—Its Operations in 1869.

Hon. JAMES POLLOCK, Director of the United States Mint, reports to Secretary BOUTWELL that the deposits of bullion at the mint and branches during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were as follows: Gold, $31,463,249 76; silver, $1,790,453 49; total deposits, $33,253,703 25. From this total a deduction must be made for the bullion redeposited, or bars made at one branch of the Mint and redeposited in another for coinage. Deducting the redeposits, the amount will be $32,940,258.

The coinage for the same period was as follows: Gold coin, pieces, 1,181,302; value, $21,828,637 50; unparted and fine gold bars, $10,199,328 53; silver coin, pieces, 1,702,616; value, $840,746 50; silver bars, $734,190 67; nickel-copper and bronze coinage, pieces, 43,782,750; value, $1,279,055. Total number of pieces struck, 37,666,668; total value of coinage, $34,881,969 20.

The Red River Troubles—Letter from One of the Insurgents.

The Buffalo *Express* publishes the following extract from a private letter from a member of the Red River insurgent force to a gentleman residing in Buffalo:

FORT GARY, RED RIVER SETTLEMENT,
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Nov. 20, 1869.

* * * You are already aware of the revolt against British Canadian rule in this Territory. We have expelled MCDOUGALL and other officials from Canada out of our country. They are now camping at Pembina, Dakota Territory, awaiting troops and arms from Canada to coerce us, and hope to have them come through United States territory.

The leader, General RIEL, [not Reele as stated,] is of French Canadian descent, with a little of Indian blood from his father's side. He is a young man twenty-five years of age, who obtained a splendid English and French classical education in a Montreal college, where he spent eight years. He has all the qualifications to make a brave General and a notable statesman. * * * We are in possession of all the strongholds in the Territory; Fort Garry, the principal fort on Red River, with twenty guns, 3,000 stand of arms, with ammunition and provisions for years. The most perfect order and military discipline prevail. Life and property were never so safe in this country before. The people are well disposed. The army consists of buffalo hunters, trappers and men used to warfare, and can be indefinitely increased.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office equals any of its predecessors in careful elaboration and compass of topical interest. The text embraces thirty-five separate heads, with the usual appendix of statistical tables. It is accompanied by maps of the different public land States and Territories, and by a connected map of the territory of the whole country, showing the progress of the public surveys; also, by a mercatorial chart of the globe, with tables of valuable statistics illustrating the geographical, industrial and commercial relations of the United States.

OPERATIONS OF THE SYSTEM.

The operations of the public land system during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were prosecuted in all the public land States and Territories, except Wyoming and Alaska. Surveys have been completed in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Wisconsin and Iowa. A sketch of the surveying system is given, including the provisions of law and the practice under them. The entire area of the public domain is 1,834,998,400 acres, of which, during the past year, 10,822,896 acres were surveyed, involving 40,849 lineal miles of survey. The entire area surveyed is 508,567,752 acres, leaving unsurveyed 1,326,430,648 acres. Interesting accounts of boundary surveys are given, with chorographical and topographical information of great value. The disposal of public lands in seventy-three local land offices during the year embraced 7,666,151.97 acres, being nearly a million acres more than last year. The cash receipts were $4,472,836 28, an increase of $2,840,160 38 over last year.

THE PRE-EMPTION AND HOMESTEAD POLICIES.

The policy of forbidding settlement on the public lands, without purchase, enacted by the law of 1807, was overpowered by the press of immigration. Congress first healed a multitude of breaches of this law by special retroactive statutes, and finally, by act of Sept. 4, 1841, established the preëmption privileges as a permanent element of our system. Some minor details of the preëmption laws require revision, but the general features are now settled and working smoothly. The homestead policy is the worthy supplement of the preëmption. A great increase of appropriation of public lands by actual settlers under these two classes of laws is shown. It is estimated that by direct and indirect operations of the land system during the last fiscal year 60,000 small farms were added to the freeholds of our Republic, about double the entire number of land owners in England, as reported in the decennial census of 1861. The principle of preëmption has been applied to town sites, and special facilities have been given to town building on the public lands. Our rural and urban proprietors are estimated at five and a half millions, or one in eight of our people. This landed yeomanry exercise a far greater power in maintaining public order than do the five and a half millions of European soldiery on the peace establishment, propping the unstable equilibrium of feudal society.

IMMIGRATION FROM EUROPE.

The liberality of our Naturalization laws, the Commissioner says, has drawn an immense immigration from Europe, and about 10,000,000 of our population are due to this cause. These have largely availed themselves of the kindly provisions of our land laws, absorbing an immense amount of public land. It is estimated that foreign immigrants have brought to this country, since 1790, $400,000,000, gold value.

GRANTS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

Grants of land have been made to officers and soldiers of the different wars of the Republic, thus testifying the nation's gratitude to its defenders. Our immense grants in aid of popular education are, indicated as a social necessity, the only means of securing such a diffusion of intelligence as will serve as a basis of free institutions. The Continental ordinance of 1785 set apart section 16 of each township for the support of common schools. This donation has been repeated on the admission of every new State into the Union, and since the admission of Oregon the amount of land has been duplicated, section 36 as well as section 16 being granted for the support of schools. Large grants have been made for the support of universities and colleges. A special donation has also been made to the States of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative, they were entitled to under the apportionment of 1860. The aggregate amount of land finally accruing under all these grants will be not less than 79,326,802 acres. The disposition of these grants by several of the States is given in the report.

NEBRASKA AND DAKOTA.

A change in the channel of the Missouri River, involving possible questions of boundary between Nebraska and Dakota, calls for an exposition of the Land laws as affected thereby. Several papers on Indian reservations throw light on that branch of the administration. The geological and mineralogical character of the public domain, as illustrated by the excellent cabinet of the General Land Office, is the subject of an elaborate paper of great interest and value. The methods of proceding under the Mining law, and the *status* of agricultural lands in mining districts, are treated with great clearness. This branch of the business in the office is now fully organized, and claims can be adjusted as rapidly as they can be got through the local offices.

OUR RAILWAY SYSTEM.

The policy of grants for internal improvements, and especially for railways, is considered at length, and a sketch of the railway system of the United States is given at large. Its history naturally divides itself into three eras: First—Its primary stage on the Atlantic slope, in which it had to await the slow accumulation of the necessary capital for its construction. Second—Its secondary stage in the Mississippi Valley, in which, by the donation of public lands otherwise unsalable, it created its own endowment by the values it imparted to the soil. Third—Its definitive stage west of the Mississippi, in which it appears as a forerunner of civilization, gathering strength to project itself across great wilderness tracts to reach our Pacific States. At the close of the present year there will be in operation 47,000 miles of road. The tonnage of 1868 is estimated at over 100,000,000, representing a cash value of $12,000,000,000. At the close of this century we will have not less than 100,000 miles in operation, with a tonnage beyond present estimate. The enormous expansion of railways was one of our national necessities. The liberal policy of landed and loan subventions by the Government was the groundwork of this prosperous movement, but the Commissioner thinks the time for such extraordinary assistance has passed, and recommends its withdrawal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Descriptive sketches are given of the States and Territories erected out of the public domain, embracing a very great variety of useful information. A case of injunction by the United States District of Iowa against local land officers in that State gives rise to an able argument against the right of Courts to interfere with cases pending before the General Land Office or any other branch of the Executive Department.

OUR COMMERCIAL POSITION.

The report concludes with a review of the commercial position of the United States, tracing a line of commerce around the earth between the fortieth and fiftieth parallels, to which all the local currents of trade will converge. The completion of our Pacific Railroad, with the increasing advantage of railway communication over every other, is making this country the highway of the world's commerce. The changes in the nationalities of Asia, and the gradual incorporation of progressive ideas, indicate the approach of the definitive development of civilization. In the midst of these oriental movements an increasing power on the Pacific makes a rupture of peace for mere purposes of conquest a thing of increasing hazard. Inasmuch as we have no ambition of territorial expansion, in Asia the oriental nations lean upon our moral support against the rapacity of Europe. This will result, first, in commercial ascendency of the United States, and ultimately in a perfected comity of nations. Our ability to compass these splendid results springs from our liberal landed policy. Its influence is especially marked. The growth of our resources is startling. The gold value of personal and real property is $30,000,000,000. Our gross annual earnings amount to $10,000,000,000, of which not less than ten per cent., or $1,000,000,000, are surplus for reinvestment. Our civilization being industrial in its chief characteristic, looks to a broader sweep of original production, and hence our accumulation of wealth will be more rapid than that of any past age.

Misplaced Confidence—A Widow Victimized.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 4.

Last Spring a widow named STINGLER, who resided about fifty miles from Rochester, N. Y., was importuned by a neighbor to trade her small cottage and few acres for forty acres of land in Wisconsin, one hundred miles west of Milwaukee. He represented the land to be fertile—on the line of a railroad, and near a large village. He also pictured a nice farmhouse, and all modern conveniences. The widow had confidence in the neighbor, and finally agreed to make the trade. She was induced to give her land and dwelling, and $300 in addition, for the forty-acre farm in Wisconsin, and started out with her two young daughters, a hired man and $200 in money, to find her new home in the West. She spent nearly all her money searching for the farm—and found it many miles from any town or railroad, part of it water, the rest shore and sandbanks, with no house on it. The climate did not agree with the party, and they all fell sick. Their funds were soon exhausted, and then they were all removed to the County Poor House. The widow and her children—worth $3,000 six months ago, are now entirely destitute, and without friends to bail them out of the Poor House.

A NEW PHASE OF INSANITY.

The Singular Case of Caroline C. Allen—A Woman Declared Insane Because She is a High Church Episcopalian—Her Mode of Pronouncing the Word "Amen" Disturbs a Whole Congregation.

During the past Summer in the quiet little village of Waterloo, on the New-York Central Railroad, a jury was summoned to determine, on the complaint of her son, whether CAROLINE C. ALLEN was or was not a person of sound mind. Among the circumstances presented on that trial, as indicating Mrs. ALLEN's insanity, were her attendance at early church services in the Episcopal Church, and a certain peculiar and primitive mode of pronouncing the word "Amen." Mrs. ALLEN was at the time these proceedings were first instituted the owner of a farm valued at about $12,000 or $15,000, and it was strongly intimated at the first trial that the proceedings were taken by her son with a view to prevent her transferring her property to any charitable society. The verdict at Waterloo was against Mrs. ALLEN, and a commission appointed to take charge of her property. Subsequently Mr. GEORGE SHEA, the counsel of Mrs. ALLEN, applied to Judge CARDOZO for another examination, upon affidavits setting forth the impossibility of obtaining a fair verdict in the place where the trial was had, and that if Mrs. ALLEN was ever in a condition to deserve such a verdict, she had become perfectly restored, and was then of perfectly sound mind, and capable of taking control of her own person and property.

Judge CARDOZO granted the motion, and made an order referring it to NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., to take testimony and report to the Court, on the condition of Mrs. ALLEN. On the 6th of this month Judge CHARLES C. DWIGHT issued an order staying further proceedings in the matter, but on motion of STEPHEN D. STEPHENS, Jr., of counsel for Mrs. ALLEN, this was promptly met by a counter order by Judge CARDOZO, setting the order of Judge DWIGHT aside, and thus restoring the case to its condition when the order of reference was granted. In this condition the case came up for a hearing before the referee yesterday.

The first witness produced was *Dr. Paine, Jr.*, of this City, who testified that he had years of experience with insane persons; that for months past he had observed Mrs. Allen with a view to discover symptoms of insanity, but had come to the conclusion that she was perfectly sane and rational, and abundantly able to assume control of her person and property.

Dr. Albert Hogg testified that he was resident physician of a Pennsylvania Asylum; had observed insanity in all its phases; had given special attention to that department; has known Mrs. Caroline C. Allen since the first of June last; has seen her at all hours, without any assignment, and when off her guard; his attention was specially and professionally directed to her condition; his conversations with her were directed to all general subjects—business and current events; her conversation was perfectly rational and coherent; nothing about her conduct could lead him to suppose that she was other than a perfectly sane woman; there was nothing indicating the contrary; he had even watched for symptoms of insanity; had heard that a jury of twelve men had pronounced her insane, and he therefore watched with unusual care for symptoms of insanity; he deemed her perfectly capable of taking care of her person and property.

Mrs. Farragut testified that she has known Mrs. Allen since and before the 1st of June last; has seen her three or four times a week; her observation has been that she was always intelligent, without a shadow of incoherency; Mrs. Allen has much improved since May last; thinks whatever peculiarity might have existed in her conduct before May last, was the result of the charges of insanity made against her, yet she was always intelligent and coherent; she is perfectly capable of taking care of her property—more so than most women; she has never been a spendthrift—that was not her forte.

Mrs. Kane testified that she has visited asylums where insane people have been confined; she belonged to a Ladies' Mission which visited public institutions; has visited the Asylum on Blackwell's Island, and been brought much among them for a number of years; has talked with them and observed them much, and believes she could distinguish an insane person; knew Mrs. Allen at the time her son took proceedings to have her declared a lunatic in May last; her manner and conduct have much improved since those proceedings terminated; have had a long conversation with her son, and he seemed not to have a particle of attachment for his mother; her son is an Episcopal clergyman; has no doubt she (witness) could tell a person of insane mind; since May last Mrs. Allen's conduct has not differed a particle from a person of sound mind; she impressed me as a lady more than usually capable of taking care of her property; have seen her during that time two or three times a week; saw Mrs. Allen only a month or two before May last; is not an old acquaintance of hers, and has no interest in the matter other than to aid a suffering woman.

At this point of the testimony, while introducing a letter from an attorney in the western part of the State in relation to the case, Mr. GEORGE SHEA explained the circumstances surrounding the case from the beginning, as follows: This lady, he said, no matter why or whose fault it is, has either by her own conduct or by the connivance of others drawn upon herself the censure of persons in the village of Geneva. Deprived of her husband some years ago, and keeping her son here in college, educating him for a clergyman, and living in an economical manner in order to give that boy an education, she kept herself to herself in her little cottage in Geneva, excluded from society there, and indeed not associating as she should do with those that were about her. She behaved, as they say, in an eccentric manner, living alone in her widowhood, and denying herself the pleasures of life in order to keep sufficient out of her small property to support and educate her son. She behaved in such a manner, as they say, eccentric, as attracted the attention of some rude boys belonging to the College at that place. Now, Mr. Referee, she has a facility in the use of her pen, and during the late war used that pen in defence of some parties, in excuse of others and in opposition to others, and brought upon herself annoyance from them—certainly offering no excuse to them—the irritating visits of some of those students, on one occasion going so far as to paint upon her door a death's head and cross bones, with "Kuklux Klan" upon it, shouting as they passed her window, until at last she was actually driven from that place, which had been her Summer residence, and compelled to live entirely here in the City of New-York, which had previously been only her Winter, Spring and Autumn residence. She was entirely thrown upon herself to keep her own little property intact. She had to use the only weapon and shield that she had—her ingenuity—to protect that property, and how effectual were those efforts this late Commissioner testifies. Her son, in accomplishment of an old threat of his, alleged this complaint against her, availing himself of the sentiment of the community up there, and her eccentric mode of life, which, as I before stated, had attracted the attention of the people about her. The case was tried at Waterloo and with my humble efforts, I defended her. The jury found that she was insane, although that verdict was unsatisfactory to the very estimable judge before whom the case was tried—Judge JOHNSON. Twelve men were selected from the neighboring farms; and, Sir, if they had instead sent twelve calves from their farms they would have had as much intelligence and knowledge of the case as had the jury on that occasion. Under the practice there is no appeal from that verdict, but then there is under the present proceeding a right given to the party to petition after a certain time, and to show that she is comparatively restored, if she ever was insane, and the truth is, that she never has been. The Court then appointed a Mr. VAN HOUGHTON, who is a sort of cattle negotiator, or a man employed on the farm of this lady's own brother, as a Committee. Who that brother is you can judge from one sentence of his testimony, "I have hated her ever since we were children, and I hate her now;" and that brother had his cattle negotiator—the man who takes his truck to market—appointed as the Committee. In that prosecution, although this lady's fortune, as it is called, is very small, so small that, although she had no rent to pay, she had to live in the most penurious manner, which entirely excluded her from anything like society, yet the amount of $700 was charged against her as plaintiffs' attorneys' fees in the proceedings. Hereafter, when any charge is made outside of this City against our Judiciary for enormous allowances, I will take some comfort in referring to this very fact. And how was that money raised? She had a farm upon which very little personalty belonged to herself, because it is rented, and she may have some household furniture in this little cottage. She had pictures which she had been gathering all her life—some of them from her own hand, for she is skillful in the use of colors. She had other things, articles of bijouterie, and, altogether, a comfortable and tasty home. She had also clothing fit for the Summer season, and for other seasons, together with underclothing, but this Committee, without either writing to her or sending her one article of clothing for the season now present, or otherwise noticing her, took and sold even her clothing, leaving her during this cold weather without any raiment fit for the season. They went so far as even to expose her underclothing at public sale amid gibes and insult, to raise this $700, they deeming it too long to wait for a sale of the farm. This lady, he continued, is one of a class not very numerous outside of this City, but very numerous with us. She is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church of which her son is, after a fashion, certainly technically a clergyman. She visits those services which in this City are called the early services at 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning. She is there Summer and Winter. Such a thing as that with us in this City is not unusual for this and other branches of the Catholic Church: it is not infrequent and would not with them attract any attention. Such things with us members of the Catholic Church as bowing to a reverend name, would not be noticed, but would rather be commended. But up in the locality (Geneva) where this lady is from, they would stamp it as the wildest sort of ritualism, and this lady attracted attention for so acting. That, Sir, was a great element contributing to her condemnation up there, among the people of Geneva, I am sorry to say. And I know of one clergyman, whose name I shall not mention, who said that she had disturbed the whole assemblage. I then asked him how? and he answered: "Why, Sir, she never says *a*-men, but *ah*-men." That is the manner in which this woman disturbed the people that were present. It is one of the very worst cases I have ever heard, and it is one that I am willing to take very great risk in, hence I asked the Judge to set aside those orders. If my conduct can be construed into contempt, very well. I have very great respect for these gentlemen, Messrs. DWIGHT and SMITH, as Judges, but I must say that if they knew this transaction as I did, and what this lady has suffered, and still acted as they did, they would be entitled to my condemnation if not contempt for them as men and Judges.

Dr. PAINE LENIER, of No. 229 Fifth-avenue, was then examined, and testified that he had practised thirty years; has had more or less experience with insane persons throughout all his practice; his attention was attracted to Mrs. ALLEN by a notice of her case in the papers; he had observed her for weeks and considered her perfectly capable of taking care of her person and property.

After this testimony the Referee deemed it only necessary to ask Mrs. ALLEN a few questions, which he did, in relation to her personal affairs, which the lady answered to the entire satisfaction of the Referee, whose decision is yet to be rendered.

RECORDER HACKETT'S CHARGE

The Richardson-McFarland Case—The Practice of Carrying Concealed Weapons—Benedictions to Bigamy.

Recorder HACKETT yesterday delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury, in the Court of General Sessions:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury:

In discharge of a public duty, I invite your attention to various statutory enactments for the punishment and suppression of crime. The acts referred to are now briefly enumerated, and are as follows: With reference to the violation of the laws against the unlawful selling of tickets in lotteries. To inquire into any violation of the provisions of the act upon interest of money, with reference to usury. To inquire into all offences committed in violation of the provisions of the act to suppress intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors. Also to the provisions of the acts to prevent frauds upon steamboats, steamships, and other vessels; obscene literature, &c. I need not state the particular provisions of these several statutes, as they will be referred to by the District-Attorney, should the occasion require.

An election has just ended. If any definite charges of offences against the Election laws shall be presented for your consideration, probe them thoroughly. Vague and partisan accusations, unsupported by direct evidence, are unworthy your notice. They are parts of political history from the time of Sir ROBERT WALPOLE down. It is vitally important to the perpetuity of our free institutions that the purity of the elective franchise should never be sullied, and being violated, that prompt and condign punishment should follow.

Some public attention has been recently and deservedly attracted to the question of carrying pistols. The discussion has again arisen, whether or no pistols should be classed with the various concealed weapons now prohibited by statute. Some have urged the affirmative. Others have taken the ground that the lawless and evilly-disposed person would take the risk of the law and carry the pistol, while law-abiding citizens would obey the statute, and so the latter be placed beyond the right of self-defence, and be at the mercy of the former class. At the last February Term of this Court, I referred to the subject and substantially said: "The last Grand Jury, at adjournment, presented to this Court a request that the Legislature would be memorialized to add pistols to the list of weapons forbidden to be carried. I do not concur with the recommendation. Indeed, I know that the able Senate Committee which reported the Concealed Weapon bill, expressly omitted pistols. The Police and Sheriffs would carry them. The dangerous classes would carry them in disregard of the law. Good citizens would obey the law, and be defenceless. Ruffians would take advantage of this. But I think a law raising a presumption that whoever injured another by a pistol should have intended the injury in its worst sense, until the presumption was combated by circumstances or justifying evidence, would be an excellent one. The ruffian would find the presumption of his carrying it impossible to combat successfully, while circumstances would protect the good citizen." The Legislature will assemble shortly after your probable adjournment, and I suggest that you consult with the District-Attorney and the Court, respecting some memorial to the Legislature, that shall embody views for regulating and checking the reckless use of the pistol.

A very important case of homicide will come before you. It has, through various incidents and odd accessories, and extraordinary surroundings of men, women and manners, deservedly attracted great public attention all throughout the country. Your duty regarding the alleged killing of the late Mr. Richardson by Mr. McFarland is a very simple one. If he was of "sound memory and discretion," (to use the old Saxon phrase on the subject of homicide,) when he fired the fatal shot, then his act was murder. But whether or no he was of sound memory and discretion will become a question for the petit jury, and it is not in your province; your duty is to ascertain if the allegations be true that McFarland fired the shot that caused Richardson's death. I think I should be derelict in the discharge of my functions as an elected conservator of the peace and morals in this Court, did I now omit reference to some of the incidents following the act which culminated in the homicide just referred to. In vain shall conductors of influential newspapers, and claiming to be moral leaders, beneficially affect the community, if they convert their homes into free-love asylums. In vain shall ministers of the Gospel be heard when criticising public men, as well as warning private parishioners, if they are allowed, unrebuked, to give benedictions to bigamy, or to consecrate lechery by prayers at the bed of death. If there has been bigamy committed, or aided or abetted by any persons, no matter how elevated in life they may be, fearlessly investigate the matter, and, arriving at the fact of probable guilt, promptly indict.

New-York Poultry Show—Award of Prizes.

The prizes of the New-York Poultry Show were awarded yesterday. The following is a list of the successful competitors for the principal premiums:

American Agriculturist premium, G. H. WARNER, first dark Bramah—first gold medal for same.

HAMILTON & KARKLIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel premium.

H. CLAY GAVIT, for best collection of poultry, Grand Hotel premium,

J. H. SLACK, for pisciculture.

Mrs. W. NORTON, for buff cochins.

A. F. TODD, best oil painting.

G. E. CLERTON, best exhibition coop.

S. S. BENT, best coop for hen and chickens.

A. PRETERE, best incubator.

P. WILLIAMS, gold medal, dark Bramahs.

P. WILLIAMS, for light Brahmas, silver medal.

HODGSON BROS., buff Cochins, silver medal.

Mrs. W. NORTON, Partridge Cochins, silver medal.

D. W. HERSTINE, white Cochins, silver medal.

H. CLAY GAVIT, black Cochins, silver medal.

J. W. FRY & CO., white Dorkings, silver medal.

H. W. CAMERON, gray Dorkings, silver medal.

J. BARTHGATE, silver gray Dorkings, silver medal.

J. BARTHGATE, speckled Dorkings, silver medal.

A. H. COX, black Spanish, silver medal.

J. H. FRY & CO., golden penciled, silver medal.

H. CLAY GAVIT, silver penciled, silver medal.

H. CLAY GAVIT, white Leghorn, silver medal.

H. CLAY GAVIT took four prizes for brown Leghorns.

J. C. SIDELL, gold-spangled Hamburgs, silver medal.

J. CLAPP, silver-spangled Hamburgs, silver medal.

S. C. VANWINKLE, black Hamburgs, silver medal.

W. SIMPSON, creepers, bronze medal.

H. CLAY GAVIT, silk fowls, bronze medal.

W. SIMPSON, rumpless, bronze medal.

R. HUNTINGTON, Earl Derby, silver medal.

J. BICKNELL, English black reds, silver medal.

H. B. TODD, English brown reds, silver medal.

R. HUNTINGTON, shawl necks, silver medal.

R. HUNTINGTON, duck wings, silver medal.

R. R. BURWICK, white games, silver medal.

R. HUNTINGTON, white piles, silver medal.

H. CLAY GAVIT, salmon piles, silver medal.

W. BROWN, Canada blues, silver medal.

R. HUNTINGTON, muffs, silver medal.

R. R. BURWICK, Sumatra game, silver medal.

P. MCGEEN, Sefton game, silver medal.

E. FRELAND, black game, silver medal.

R. HUNTINGTON, stonefence game, silver medal.

H. CLAY GAVIT, Sultans, gold medal.

S. WILLETS, Crevecœurs, gold medal.

G. H. WARNER, Houdans, gold medal.

J. H. FRY & CO., La Flèche, gold medal.

H. CLAY GAVIT, crested turkey.

VITTORIO EMANUELE, large gold medal, special prize.

H. CLAY GAVIT, wild turkeys, silver medal.

R. W. TODD, bronze turkeys, silver medal.

T. GOULD, white turkey, silver medal.

S. SMITH, buff turkeys, silver medal.

H. CLAY GAVIT, pea fowl, silver medal.

S. WILLETS, pear guinea fowl, bronze medal.

H. CLAY GAVIT, white guinea fowl, bronze medal.

H. CLAY GAVIT, Toulouse geese, silver medal.

H. CLAY GAVIT, Bremen geese, silver medal.

W. SIMPSON, white China geese, silver medal.

G. H. WARNER, Rouen ducks, silver medal.

H. CLAY GAVIT, Aylesbury ducks, silver medal.

G. H. WARNER, Cayuga ducks, silver medal.

H. CLAY GAVIT, white topknot ducks, silver medal.

Lop-eared rabbits—T. GOULD, silver medal.

The judges of this exhibition have had an arduous task to award prizes to especial specimens where all were good. General satisfaction prevailed at the decisions. The show was well attended yesterday.

"Earnest Workers for China"—Fair at the First Presbyterian Church.

A Fair for the benefit of the Boys' Boarding School at Shanghae, China, is now being held in the Sunday School building of the First Presbyterian Church, in Eleventh-street, near Fifth-avenue. The tables are plentifully provided with pastry, creams, &c., which are being disposed of rapidly to the visitors. Usually the term "fair" would be given to this institution; but owing to the fact that it differs in some particulars from the church fairs that are gotten up in aid of religious enterprises, our Presbyterian people call it a "sale." This "sale"—the eleventh annual one—is under the auspices of a society of ladies known as "Earnest Workers for China," whose object is to aid in evangelizing the almond-eyed sons and daughters of the Celestial Empire. One of the institutions that has sprung out of the efforts of these "Earnest Workers" is a boarding school, established at Shanghae, where the young

Chinese converts are educated in the higher branches of knowledge incident to Christian civilization, and to the support of that school the proceeds of the sale are to be applied. There is no charge for admission into the salesrooms. The affair will close at 10 P. M. to-day.

LAST OF THE C. S. A.

Remnants of the Southern Confederacy Sold at Auction—$2,269,709 in Confederate Bonds Sold for $35.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, the auctioneer, yesterday sold at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, several millions of dollars of bonds and notes issued by the Confederate Government, and by different State and county authorities during the rebellion. The sale was made under a decree of the United States Court of the District of Virginia, made in the suit of The Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore *vs.* The Bank of the Valley, in Virginia. There was a slim attendance of bidders—not more than half a dozen all told. The first lot offered was Confederate Government bonds of various denominations and dates, amounting to $2,269,709.

"Now, gentlemen, give me your attention," said Mr. NICOLAY. "I am going to sell you millions of dollars' worth of securities cheap. Every man here now has a chance to get rich with a small amount of money. No. 1 on the list is $2,269,709 in bonds issued by the Confederate Government (so called.) How much am I offered for the lot? They are beautifully embellished with the portraits of JEFF. DAVIS, Stonewall JACKSON and other great lights of the Confederacy. How much shall I have for the lot? (No response.) Come, gentlemen, make us an offer; don't be bashful; give us a bid; two millions of dollars, you know—a splendid chance to get rich—what do you say? Make us an offer. (No response.) Why, gentlemen, I am surprised. Where's John Bull? where's LAIRD? where's ROEBUCK? Is there nobody to bid anything for two million dollars of Confederate bonds? Where's BARNUM? where's WOOD? Will no one give us a bid? (No response.) Why, gentlemen, I will sell them for waste paper by the pound if you don't want them for anything else; they're a good thing to have in the house, I assure you, gentlemen—good to light cigars with and for other purposes. Come, gentlemen, don't be modest; give us a bid of some sort or other.

A VOICE—Fifty cents.

MR. NICOLAY—Thank you, Sir. Fifty cents I am offered; only fifty cents, gentlemen, for two million dollars' worth of securities. Shall I hear any more? Who says a dollar?

A VOICE—A dollar.

MR. NICOLAY—Thanks again, gentlemen; $1 I am offered. Why, gentlemen, the blank paper is worth more than that, to say nothing of the bonds. Now do give us a bid, gentlemen; who says $5; recollect, gentlemen, there are $2,000,000 of securities.

A VOICE—$5.

MR. NICOLAY—$5 I am offered; who says $6? Some gentleman here bid $6, when the bidding run up rapidly $1 at a time until it reached $16. Here there was a long pause, but at length the bonds took a new start and run up, $1 at a bid, until they reached $31, when there was another pause. Finally some one bid $35, and after Mr. NICOLAY had exhausted his eloquence and persuasive powers in vain to get another bid, the lot was knocked down at that figure to E. B. PARKER.

The remaining lots were sold in a similar manner at the following prices:

$696,935, in notes issued by the Confederate Government, to A. VAUGHN for $9.

$5,000 in Augusta County (Va.) bonds, issued during the war, to C. HETZBERGH for $3 50.

$1,498 in Augusta County (Va.) notes, issued during the war, to A. VAUGHN for $1 50.

$355 in "Corporation of Staunton" notes, issued during the war, to A. VAUGHN for $2 50.

$51,727 Virginia bonds and Treasury notes, issued during the war, to Mr. HODGES for $13.

$21,543 in county and individual bonds and notes issued during the war, to Mr. SMITH for $1.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday afternoon, Mr. WINSTON presiding. Current bills, amounting to $17,741, were ordered to be paid. The charges against the Erie and Hudson Railroads were referred to the Committee on Grievances. Mr. O'GORMAN urged an extension of time for the architects, in order to give them ample opportunity to prepare their plans for the new asylum at Ward's Island. The meeting adjourned, however, without taking action on the matter. During the week ending yesterday there were 1,130 emigrants landed at this port, making a total of 251,162 since the beginning of the year.

Feast of the Immaculate Conception.

Yesterday being the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, there were special religious services in all the Catholic churches of this City. This feast is celebrated in a marked manner by Catholics all over the world, who believe, in accordance with the words of the decree of Pope PIUS IX., defining the dogma, "that the Most Blessed Virgin Mary, from the first instant of her conception, by a singular privilege and grace of God, in virtue of the merits of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of mankind, was preserved perfectly free from all stain of original sin." Although the feast occurs to-day, and is religiously observed, the grand ceremonials pertaining to its festivities are, in this country, deferred until Sunday next, when the various sodalities and religious societies under the special patronage of the Blessed Virgin will take part in it. It may be interesting to our readers to know that the fathers of the Church have placed this country under the special intercession of the Virgin, especially as she is reverenced (not adored, the Catholics claim) in view of her immaculate conception, and hence this feast is held in special honor by American Catholics.

Steam Boilers at the American Institute Fair—First Medal and Diploma Awarded to the Harrison Safety Boiler.

The Harrison boilers, 100-horse power, and the Root boilers, advertised as 120-horse power, were placed in the American Institute Fair to operate the engines. The Harrison boilers were reported by the Superintendent of Machinery as the only boilers that were tight and able to perform the work allotted to them. The large engines and machinery were given to the Harrison boilers to operate. The other division, consisting of steam pumps, was operated by the Root boilers. It was reported that the latter boilers leaked almost every day of the Fair. The Harrison boilers performed their work with a surplus of steam. A horse power was given to the Corliss engine for 2.54 pounds of coal per hour, with feed water at 47° temperature.

The following is a copy of the official report:

"Report on Steam Boilers, Thirty-eighth Fair of the American Institute, held in the City of New-York, October, 1869:

The Harrison Safety Boiler.—First medal and diploma for, 1st, safety; 2d, economy of space; 3d, economy of fuel. This boiler was the only one which was found reliable and capable of driving the engines at the Exhibition, and which did furnish all the steam for the competitive test of the engines.

Root's Wrought Iron Sectional Boiler.—Second medal and diploma for facility of repairs and economy of space."

A true copy from the report on file adopted.

(Signed) JOHN W. CHAMBERS,
Secretary.

DEC. 7, 1869.

The Schoeppe Case.

Dr. J. ROESING, North German Consul-General in this City, states that he has received intelligence that Baron VON GEROLT, the North German Minister at Washington, has seen Governor GEARY at Harrisburg, Penn., relative to the Dr. Schoeppe case, and that the Governor has declared himself willing to revise the case from a memorandum which is being pepared at the office of the North German Embassy.

The Spanish Gunboats Again Before the Courts—Further Delay.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD, the case of The United States *vs.* The Spanish Gunboats was again called on, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. STOUGHTON, counsel for the defence, said: May it please your Honor, this motion, upon which you had made an order some days ago, for trial on Saturday morning last, was, as you may recollect, postponed until this morning upon the application of the District-Attorney—I mean the motion to discharge the gunboats. The adjournment was the result of an application by the District-Attorney, who found it necessary, as he told us, to leave the City on official business in reference to this motion. This morning was the time for hearing, fixed by the District-Attorney himself, but he has not yet appeared. I need hardly say to your Honor that it is of very great consequence to the parties interested that the motion should be heard. The seizure is of property of very great value, and the season is approaching when that property is subject to great injury in its present situation and condition, at DELAMATER'S; and we think, under the circumstances, that it should not be further delayed. I am informed by the District-Attorney that he supposed Judge PIERREPONT would have been here last evening, and we expected to see him at his office this morning—but he has not yet arrived, and my friend, the District-Attorney, thinks that he has not, perhaps, left Washington.

Mr. PHELPS—It was our full expectation that Judge PIERREPONT would be here this morning, and I think there must be some sudden and unexpected occurrence which has detained him from being present; because otherwise he would certainly have advised us by telegraph. We have had no dispatch from him, and as the hour is past, something unexpectedly must have prevented him from coming. We should communicate with the District-Attorney to ascertain the reason he is not here, and take his directions or suggestion as to the matter. It is a matter which has been altogether in his hands, and which nobody in the office feels competent to deal with.

Mr. STOUGHTON—There is no desire to push this unreasonably. We only want to secure a hearing at the earliest practicable moment, and if the gentleman desires it, we must of course submit to have the motion stand over until to-morrow morning; but we must beg your Honor not to postpone it beyond that time. Mr. WEBSTER and myself made arrangements to be here to-day, and we have already, in another Court, had a case postponed because of our attendance here.

The case was accordingly postponed to this morning.

A BOND ROBBER CONVICTED.

Trial of John Reilly in the Court of General Sessions—The Evidence and the Verdict.

The first case brought before Recorder HACKETT for trial at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, was that of JOHN REILLY, a lad of 17 years of age, a messenger clerk in the employ of ALFRED COLVILL, broker, No. 50 Wall-street. On the 1st of September last a loan was negotiated between E. PERKINS & Co., doing business in the same building, and ALFRED COLVILL, in which transaction $125,000 of railway stock and ten $1,000 United States five-twenty bonds, with accrued interest, valued at $12,000, were used. From the evidence it appears that on the afternoon of that day, Mr. CLARKE, COLVILL's bookkeeper, commenced to make these sureties into a suitable package for deposit in the Safe Deposit Company's keeping for the night. While so doing JOHN REILLY took the five-twenty bonds and folded them for the envelope into which he put them with the other stock when he received it from Mr. CLARKE. Having done so in a careless manner, making a larger roll of them than was necessary, the bookkeeper found fault with what he thought the boy's carelessness. The latter pleaded haste in extenuation and wetting the mucilage on the envelope started for the door, acting as though he were sealing the packet. He joined Mr E. A. BENEDICT, of PERKINS' firm, and accompanied him to the door of the Deposit Company's safe, where, not being permitted to enter, he handed his charge to Mr. BENEDICT, who placed it in the safe and locked it up. Next morning that gentleman brought the package to No. 50 Wall-street, and meeting JOHN outside COLVILL's office door, handed it to him, and he, REILLY, entered the office and placed it on the desk of Mr. CLARKE, who, without opening or examining the envelope, put it in his desk. Later in the day Mr. KNIGHT, a clerk in PERKINS' employ, went into COLVILL's to take the bonds away, when Mr. CLARKE on opening the packet exclaimed: "JOHN, the five-twenty bonds are gone." He replied: "Gone! telegraph to Mr. COLVILL and let him know it." CLARKE then insisted that REILLY must have known something about their disappearance, which the latter stoutly denied, and walking to the table picked up the empty envelope lying on it and tore it in two. KNIGHT departed to inform his employers of the matter, and when he had gone, as Mr. CLARKE testified, REILLY took the two parts of the envelope which bore the indorsement of the amount upon it, tore them into small pieces and threw them into the stove. This, Mr. CLARKE continued, he had no right to do, as he himself was the only person who destroyed envelopes bearing old indorsements and supplied new ones. A short time after having communicated the matter to JOHN MCKEON, a lawyer and relative of Mr. COLVILL, Mr. CLARKE accompanied the prisoner, who had not left the office during the day, to the Police Headquarters, for the purpose of taking some steps toward finding out the thief. Here it was that the prisoner was arrested and committed to the Tombs on suspicion. While in confinement, he employed as counsel Messrs. HOWE and Judge PHILLIPS, the last-mentioned gentleman appearing for him yesterday. To the above statement of the facts Messrs. CLARKE, BENEDICT and COLVILL testified, as did also the prisoner, when placed upon the stand by his counsel. Further testimony, however, was produced against him in the form of three notes written by REILLY, in the Tombs, to some B——, supposed to be PIERCE BUTLER, against whom, as an accomplice, the Grand Jury found an indictment. These epistles, praying B—— to send the prisoner "one of those bonds" to pay his counsel, were intrusted to one MANNING, another of his friends, who took them to Mr. COLVILL instead of to B——. Being produced in Court, Mr. COLVILL and his bookkeeper identified the handwriting and signature as those of JOHN REILLY, who had been in their employ over eighteen months. Others of them contained a request for clothes to wear in Court on Wednesday, and threats of "weakening, and you know the consequence if I do." The prisoner was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
7—McGrath vs. Stebbins.
11—Roche vs. Dwyer.

Nos.
14—Drake, Executor, vs. Frink.
19—Merriam vs. Kellogg.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
62—Shaugnessy vs. Potter.
168—Shader vs. The N. Y. Life Ins. Co.

Nos.
179—Raney, Executor, vs. Laing.
212—Senior vs. Hurry.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1557—Manning vs. Solis.
1783—Edwards vs. Kentgen.
1337—Gilbert vs. Burra Burra Copper Co., of Tennessee.
1989—Burrell vs. Overacker.
1951—Faron vs. Howard.
89—Matthews vs. Hobby.
1061—Moody vs. Fiske.
2025—Smith vs. McLelland.
1023—Trundy vs. Brown

Nos.
1319—Kellogg vs. Hanford.
1705—Breithauss vs. Wells.
1799—Zahn vs. Boenke.
1801—Zahn vs. Reiser.
1815—Whitehurst vs. Winder.
1821—Shute vs. Kuester.
1823—Gregory vs. Harris.
1829—Duchardt vs. Clark.
1837—Whitehurst vs. Winder (No. 2.)
1819—Haydens vs. Beach.
1841—Deutch vs. Weller.

Part II.—Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1486—Rosenthal vs. Pecare.
1120—Clark vs. Gardiner.
1434—Miller vs. Haines.
1316—Williams vs. Ely.
1524—Gordon vs. Solomon.
1566—Weeks vs. Russell.
1198—Uhl vs. Minaldi.
1564—National Bank North America vs. Penistar.
932—Savignac vs. Goodspeed.
1406—Shuster vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
214—Ford vs. Aiken.

Nos.
416—Clay vs. Raemmelt.
632—Stevens vs. Boston, New-York & N. S. B. Co.
1116—Welch vs. Spaulding.
348—Rice vs. Livermore.
436—Essig vs. Knebel.
1436—Starr vs. Fuller.
1342—Beckett vs. Susq. & Wyoming R. R. Co.
1518—Bridgeport Brass Co. vs. N. A. Son.
2340—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Roop.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Calender called at 12 o'clock.

Nos.
31—Degraaf vs. Hudson.
132—Collins vs. Hoagland.
135—Same vs. Same.
142—Lawrence vs. American Nat. Bank.

Nos.
185—In re. Guire vs. Vanhovenberg.
192—Meyer vs. National Ex. and Trans. Co.
196—King vs. King.
198—Treanor vs. White.

The call commences at No. 206, Buschman vs. Durvaldt.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
1003—Howard vs. Smith.
1063—Ward vs. Nash.
1099—Maloney vs. Hinck.
725—Cooper vs. Barrow.
1755—Coun vs. Coleman.
1151—Pike vs. Sun. Ins. Co.
1153—Weddington vs. Woeching.
1105—Holdane vs. Hines.

Nos.
1175—Favorate vs. N. Y. Piano Co.
1131—Powers vs. Mabon.
1201—Smyth vs. Hennessy.
1195—Langdon vs. Colden.
1213—Lynch vs. Crary.
1215—Page vs. Meehan.
1217—Hall vs. Sherwin.

Part II.—Held by Fithian, J.

Nos.
2043—Marsh vs. Marsh.
1500—Lazare vs. Frank.
1290—Schmeders vs. Scheile.
1604—Silk vs. Carroll.
100[illegible]—Harrington vs. Cunningham.
5412—Black vs. Seiff.
1342—Townsend vs. Elias.

Nos.
1366—Marx vs. Harlem Railroad.
1490—Charlton vs. Gray.
1506—Reis vs. Weimerster.
1208—McDaniel vs. O'Brien
1404—Beebe vs. Doty.
1508—Feeny vs. O'Brien.
1516—Aaronson vs. Nichols.
1518—Hill vs. Nixon.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Calendar called at 10 A.M.

Nos.
——Carbray vs. Wilson.
4181—Walton vs. Hargan.
4211—Fisher vs. Berger.
3646—Hurd vs. Kellar.
3902—Osborn vs. Collins.
3973—Ludlam vs. Spratt.
4109—Same vs. Same.
4180—Weller vs. Reigelhof.
4450—Kennelly vs. Cuff.

Nos.
4451—Lattourette vs. Drake
——Neuringer vs. Miller.
4487—Banks vs. Ackerson.
2120—Killin vs. Deshmom.
——O'Callahan vs. Kutzer.
——McEwen vs. Ox-Hydrogen Heat and Light Co.
4263—Morris vs. Papes.
4265—Konig vs. Weber.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Calendar called at 10 A.M.

Nos.
3943—King vs. Bennett.
4168—Underhill vs. Baack.
4169—Same vs. Same.
——Simom vs. Lysach.
——De Long vs. Lysach.
——Seckels vs. Lynch.
3912—Rosenbaum vs. Levy.
3093—Lewishon vs. R. & E. Manfg. Co.

Nos.
4204—Freeman vs. Woodward.
4215—Gilbert vs. Manhattan Eng. Co.
4438—Crowley vs. Bishop.
4481—Duez vs. Hagan.
4564—Mitchell vs. Middlefield.
4569—Otard vs. Fargo.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Julius Gateau and Alexander Girard; robbery.
2—The People vs. Robert Dustin; burglary.
3—The People vs. John Harman, Geo. Davis and James Campbell; burglary.
4—The People vs. John Jones, George Baker and John Harmon; burglary.
5—The People vs. Eliza Ellis; receiving stolen goods.
6—The People vs. George Allen, Francis Redmond and Geo. Whitmy; burglary.
7—The People vs. James Connell; burglary.
8—The People vs. Louis Voss; receiving stolen goods.

Nos.
9—The People vs. Joseph Cohn; receiving stolen goods.
10—The People vs. David Kronshur; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. John W. Hanes; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Caroline Preston; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Frank Louis; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. Wm. Burns and James Rogers; grand larceny.
15—The People vs. Minnie Harrass, John Williams and John Henderson; grand larceny.
16—The People vs. Alexander Le Goardon; forgery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 8.

By Judge Cardozo.

Bouton *vs.* Bouton; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Clerke.

John Linney *vs.* Selina B. Linney; judgment of divorce granted to the plaintiff on the report of the referee. The custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiff.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 36.—*William M. Farrington, Plaintiff in Error, vs. Rolfe S. Saunders.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of West Tennessee.—The plaintiff in error was the owner of 150 bales of cotton, on which the sum of three cents per pound, imposed by the Internal Revenue act of July, 1866, was laid. He refused to pay the tax, but finally did so, under protest, in accordance with the practice in such cases under the Customs Revenue laws, to save the seizure of the cotton; and this suit was brought to recover back the sum paid, the plaintiff alleging that the tax is a violation of those provisions of the Constitution which prohibit the laying of capitation or other direct taxes, unless in proportion to the census, and the laying of duties on articles exported from any State. The judgment below was in favor of the Government, and writ of error was taken to this Court, where it was now heard. The plaintiff in error maintains that by the established law, as derived from the Constitution, a tax on lands and houses and a capitation tax are direct. Taxes on specific articles of consumption or expense are indirect, and that an *ad valorem* tax on personal property, without reference to consumption, is of the same character as an *ad valorem* tax on land, both being direct. These conclusions are arrived at after an elaborate examination of the subject of taxation, and they are submitted to the Court as sufficient to show that the tax in question, levied, as it is, directly upon production, without reference to its use or consumption, is in its nature a direct tax, which can be levied only by the rule of apportionment.

On the other branch of the argument, it is insisted that cotton is an article produced for exportation, and cotton statistics are quoted to show the fact. From 1820 to 1864, three-fourths to five-sixths of the cotton raised in the United States was exported; and in the years 1865, '66, and '67, the exports were two-thirds to three-fourths. For the year ending June 30, 1867, 667,137,870 pounds, of the value of $202,807,910, were exported. Of the portion not exported from the United States, it is asserted as a known fact that but an insignificant fraction is consumed in the States where the cotton is produced, the great bulk of it being exported to other States in the Union. It is contended that this is a legislative declaration that cotton shall not be exported without paying a tax, and that if the Constitution can be defeated because the tax is not named an exportation tax, the admiration once felt for its power must be changed into contempt for its impotency. The same rules of interpretation must be applied to this restriction imposed upon the Federal Government, as have uniformly been to the like restriction imposed on the States, while the former is prohibited from laying any tax or duty on articles exported. The latter are prohibited from laying any imposts or duty on imports or exports. The tax in this case has no precedent in the past action of the Government, and no warrant in the provisions of the Constitution. If it can be maintained, then all the objections made in the Convention which framed the Constitution, on granting the taxing power, are fully realized, and all the arguments by which they were answered proved to be false.

The Attorney-General, on behalf of the Government, maintains that the power of taxation is unlimited, and the extent of its exercise rests wholly in the discretion of the legislative branch of the Government, except in the three particulars specified in the Constitution; that direct taxes shall be apportioned; that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform, and no tax shall be laid on articles exported from any State. The tax objected to must therefore be plainly and clearly shown to be within the exception of the Constitution, or the objection cannot prevail. Every presumption is in favor of its validity. The tax here complained of is not a direct tax, being neither a tax on land, nor a tax on slaves, or other capitation tax. The case of Hylton *vs.* The United States (3 Dall., 171,) is cited as an authority as to the notion of a direct tax, in which it was held that a direct tax included only such a tax as was in its nature capable of apportionment, without creating great inequality and injustice in the application. This tax on cotton is not capable of apportionment among the States, as required in the case of direct taxation; nor is it in any respect a tax on land, but strictly and properly a duty laid upon a specific commodity or article of consumption. Nor is this a tax on exports, because it is laid alike on all cotton, whether exported or not, and without regard to exportation. Articles exported from any State, within the meaning of the Constitution are articles exported from any State to foreign countries. The distinction between an export duty and an excise is, that in the one case the tax can only attach upon the happening of a particular event, to wit.: The exportation of the article on which it is laid; while in the other, the tax may attach to the article generally, and irrespective of the happening of such an event. Where a tax of the latter description is laid upon a commodity, whether grown or manufactured, while in the hands of the producer or manufacturer, and without regard to its future destination, its character certainly does not become changed into a tax of the former description, by the mere fact that a part or even the whole of the article thus taxed is afterward entered for export to a foreign country. That would make the legality of the tax depend not upon the circumstances to which it was adapted by the Legislature, and which existed at the time of its collection, but upon those subsequently transpiring at the mere will of individuals. In other words, the law imposing the tax, though perfectly valid when it took effect upon the article taxed, would be rendered void by events happening after its purpose had been fully accomplished and its operation in reference to the article had altogether ceased. The principle, if admitted, would render of little avail all excise taxation upon articles of commerce. A State cannot tax imports in the hands of the importer, but can tax merchandise imported after it has passed out of the hands of the importer, or, if in his hands, after the packages are broken. On the same principle Congress can tax, as a commodity, merchandise in the hands of its producer, which may afterward be exported—the tax being laid upon the production, and not upon any person who may export any part of it, and in consequence of such exportation. The fact that more than half the cotton produced in the country is exported to a foreign country, has nothing to do with the constitutionality of the law. If Congress cannot constitutionally lay a tax upon the production or manufacture of a commodity, because more than one-half of it is exported, it cannot upon any commodity of which less than one-half is exported. The constitutionality of an act of Congress cannot depend upon the state of trade, and if Congress cannot constitutionally tax any commodity, if some part of it is annually exported, it cannot lay any excise tax on commodities at all, without providing for a drawback in case of exportation. Such a construction nullifies the power of Congress to lay excise taxes. The tax is an excise tax, and is uniform throughout the United States. The fact that cotton, or any other article, is not produced or found alike in all parts of the country, does not affect the question. There is no product of agriculture or manufacture which is found in all the States in quantities exactly proportionate to the population, or anything else, of all the States. It has been the opinion of Congress from the first, as would appear from its legislation, that taxes on personal property kept for use, were excise taxes, as much as taxes on personal property made for sale; and that the tax upon such products as tobacco, manufactured or made for sale, was an excise tax. The questions were argued at great length on both sides, no less than five different briefs being filed.

P. Phillips, Albert Pike, R. W. Johnson, W. L. Sharkey, James Hughes and R. Toff for plaintiff in error; E. R. Hoar, Attorney General, and W. A. A. Field, Assistant Attorney-General, for the Government.

E. D. Wheeler, of San Francisco; Wm. T. Wallace, of San Jose, Cal.; Robinson Toff, of Memphis, Tenn.; Eugene M. Wilson, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Albert Todd, of St. Louis, Mo., and C. P. Shaw, of New-York City, were admitted to the Bar of the Supreme Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

The motion for the discharge of the Spanish gunboats, which was to have been argued before Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday morning, was necessarily postponed, on account of the absence of District-Attorney Pierrepont in Washington. Mr. E. W. Stoughton, counsel for the claimants, said that the motion had been adjourned to the present date at the request of the Government; that the property seized was of great value, and a season was approaching when it was liable to great deterioration and loss, which must fall upon Mr. Delamater; that he could not, therefore, consent to a long postponement, and desired to take the direction of the Court as to what should be done. Assistant District-Attorney Phelps stated that District-Attorney Pierrepont had had entire control of the case, and that no one else in the office felt competent to go on with it, in its present stage. The argument of the motion was then set down for to-day, at 10 A. M., if the District-Attorney, who was to be notified, can be present.

CONDEMNATION.

The United States vs. Thirty Barrels of Distilled Spirits found at No. 104 East Thirteenth-street.—This was an information tried before a jury for the condemnation of the above property, on the ground that it was found in a place other than a bonded warehouse improperly stamped, the tax being unpaid. The evidence for the Government establishing that the property was so found, the Court held that the burden of proof was upon the claimants to show that the tax had been paid. They failing so to do, the Court directed a verdict for the Government.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Simonds; for the claimants, Mr. Rollins.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—DEC. 8.

Before Judge Barnard.

ANOTHER FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANY IN COURT.

The International Life Assurance Society et al. vs. William Barnes, Superintendent of Insurance Department et al.—In this case, Mr. J. W. Gerard, Jr., for the complainants, moved for a judgment of insolvency and reference on the pleadings, for the purpose of taking account of outstanding policies and losses, and for making distribution of the deposit fund at Albany. He stated that there had been some question by policy holders on the policy of the action of the Court hitherto in appointing a receiver; but that it was for the interest of policy holders, whose premiums would otherwise be transmitted to England, and there lost in litigation, instead of being retained here to swell the fund for distribution. The Court directed a reference of claims—the question of priority of lien, if any, against the deposit fund, to be determined thereafter.

Messrs. Cram & Robinson, Foster & Thompson, Devlin & Trull appeared for other defendants, and Mead for the Superintendent of Insurance.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I—DEC. 8.

Before Judge Sutherland and a Jury.

A DEFUNCT SEWING MACHINE COMPANY—DAMAGES FOR FALSE REPRESENTATIONS IN THE SALE OF SHARES.

David N. Rowan vs. John H. Browning.—In this action the plaintiff's complaint sets forth that in November, 1860, the plaintiff sold to the defendant nine acres of land, situated in the Ninth Ward of Brooklyn, near Flatbush, for the sum of $11,000. Of this purchase price $5,000 were paid in cash, the balance, $6,000 was to be paid in sixty shares at $100 each, of the stock of the Barthold Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, of which the defendant was President. The plaintiff says that at the time of the transaction the defendant represented that the stock was as good as cash, that a dividend of eleven per cent. had been declared, and that a further dividend of twenty per cent. would take place soon. The stock turned out to be worthless; the whole concern was sold out by virtue of an execution issued upon a judgment against the Company by defendant. The plaintiff seeks to recover the sum of $6,000 and interest as damages, which he says he has sustained by reason of the false representations.

On the part of the defendant it is denied that he has made any false representations; that, at the time of the transaction, the stock was good, but that it became depreciated on account of the breaking out of the rebellion. The defence is also made that the land in question was encumbered by a $30,000 mortgage, for which the satisfaction piece that was given was insufficient in that it purported to have been executed by an assignee, when no assignment was shown to have taken place. The trial is still on.

For plaintiff, Mr. Fullerton; for defendant, Mr. J. K. Porter.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 8.

Before Barbour, C. J., and McCunn and Jones, J. J.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Margaret Sherlock vs. Stephen Sherlock.—This was an action to recover $17,000 worth of property. An order of arrest was granted on the ground that the defendant had concealed the property so that it could not be found. A motion was made before Judge Fithian to set aside the order of arrest on the ground that this being an action on "claim and delivery," no order of arrest could issue until after the Sheriff had certified in the return to the writ that he had made demand, but could not find the property. Judge Fithian denied the motion, and on appeal to the General Term, the order denying the motion was reversed, the Court holding that such return must be made by the Sheriff, before an order of arrest will issue.

H. C. Dennison for appellant; J. H. O. Arnold for respondent.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—DEC. 8.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

COMMERCIAL DRAFT—PARTIES TO ACTION.

Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore vs. Joseph L. Smallwood.—This was an action to recover the amount of a draft for $6,600, drawn by Whittaker, Jarrett & Co. against the defendant and accepted by him. The draft was purely one of accommodation, and was subsequently passed to one Clemens, with the understanding that it was an accommodation acceptance. By Clemens the draft was discounted at the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore, and on the 6th of January, 1868, before its maturity, the drawers failed. On the 7th of the same month Clemens deposited the amount of the draft with the plaintiff, as he claims, as collateral security. The question was raised by the defendant that Clemens was the real party in interest, he having guaranteed the plaintiff by a deposit of the amount. The Court held to this view and gave judgment in favor of defendant by reason of a defect of parties complainant.

Bliss and Cadwallader for plaintiff; Clarence A. Seward and Mr. De Carter for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 8.

Before Judge Fithian.

THE BINNINGER CASE—A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

In the case of Clark *vs.* Binninger, Judge FITHIAN to-day issued an order appointing Thomas J. Barr receiver in the place of Mr. Hanrahan, to whom some objection had been made.

POLICE COURTS.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A number of persons were arrested on Tuesday, and brought before Judge MANSFIELD yesterday to answer the charge of repeating and illegal voting at the charter election on Tuesday. Officer Long, of the Seventeenth Precinct, deposed that John Donohue attempted to vote under an assumed name in the Twentieth Election District. He was admitted to bail in $500. Officer Beam brought John Hogan on a similar charge; he was released on $500 bail. Eugene Kelly, another alleged repeater was held to answer.

A FEMALE HIGHWAY ROBBER.

A young German named Carl Fisher, of No. 35 Mulberry-street, met a delicate dressmaker, Kate Burke, in Division, near Norfolk-street, on Tuesday evening. She asked him the time, and he obligingly pulled his watch out of his pocket to tell her, when she struck him on the face with some sharp instrument, and snatched his watch and guard from him, and made off. She was captured, however, by Officer Hamilton and brought to Essex Market yesterday morning. She was held to answer in default of $2,000.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 8, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U.S. 6s, '81, R.	114¾
10,000 U.S. 6s, '81, C..	118⅝
2,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62..	115⅛
10,000 do........	115⅝
170,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.	115⅝
210,000 do........b3	115⅝
30,000 do........b5	115⅞
500 do.....small	115⅛
16,500 U.S. 5-20 R., '65, new........s3	115⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅜
20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur....	107⅞
3,000 Tenn. S. 6s, ex c.	50¼
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	44¾
10,000 do........	45
5,000 do........	44½
5,000 do........	44⅜
5,000 do........	44¼
12,000 do........	44
5,000 do........	43¾
5,000 do........s30	43
35,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.	32
5,000 do........c	31⅞
20,000 Mo. St. 6s......	90
18,000 La. 6s, Lev. B..	60
4,000 B'klyn 6s, W.L.	92½
2,000 Erie 4th M.....	74½
35,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. G. Bds..	94⅝
2,000 A.&T.H.2d M P	79
1,000 Chi.&N.W.1st.	90
1,000 Tol.&W.2d....	80
2,000 C.&P.4th M...	73
1,000 M.&St.P. 8s, 1st M........	102
3,000 Mar. T. 10s ctfs.	40
1,000 C.&N.W.Con. Con'ble Bds..	87½
2,500 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st........	100
1,000 D.&S.C. 1st M.	93
1,000 Lake S. Div. B..	84½
500 C., P. & A. new Bds........	85
10 Ninth Nat. Bank	113
15 Manhat. Bank....	143
200 West. U. Tel.....	34⅞
30 do........	35
600 Quicksilver........	16⅛
100 do........	16⅝
500 do........	16⅞
1000 do........	17
200 do........	17¼
500 do....bet. call	17
do........	17⅛

400 Cum. C. Pf...bet.c.	26
100 Mariposa Mining.	8
59 Pac. M. S. S. Co..	51¾
200 do........	51⅞
500 do........	52
100 Adams Ex....	59
100 do........	59¼
100 Wells-Fargo Ex..	18
7 Am. M. U. Ex....	39¼
20000 N. Y. Cen. & H. R., bet. call...	83¾
10000 do........	84
700 N. Y. Cen. & H. Certificates....	83
20000 do........c	83½
40000 do........	83¾
200 Erie........	26¾
100 do........	26⅞
100 Harlem........	136
500 Reading........	99⅛
25 do........	99¼
200 do........	99⅜
100 Michigan Central	120⅛
8 do........	121
100 Lake S. & M. S....	87⅛
400 do........	87
25 do........	87¼
300 Chi. & N. W....	76¾
300 Chi. & N. W. Pf....	89⅝
800 do........s3	89⅛
100 do...bet. call.	90
100 Chi. & R. I. R. b30	107⅝
200 do........	107
600 do........	107⅛
100 do........b60	108
100 do........b60	108⅛
300 Mil. & St. P....	72⅛
600 do........	72¼
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf....	86⅜
200 do........	86
300 do........	86⅛
100 T., W. & W.....	57⅛
200 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar....	87¼
100 do........	87⅛
50 Del., L. & W....	106⅛
50 Chi. & Alton....	145
190 Morris & Essex R	88
50 Dub. & S. C. R....	112
50 do........	111
75 do........	111⅛
80 Mar. & Cin. 1st Pf.	21½
50 Chic. & Alt. Pf....	145
100 N. J. Cen.....b.c.	90⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C	118¾	255,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	115¾
12,000 do........	118⅝	25,000 do........b3	115⅞
14,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62..	115⅛	4,000 do........	115⅝
10,000 do........	115⅛	1,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '68..	111⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62	112⅞	10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..	108⅛
1,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '65.n	111⅛	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...	108

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	50⅛
10,000 do........	50⅜
5,000 do........	50⅛
10,000 do........	50⅜
15,000 Tenn. S. 6s, n..	43⅛
13,000 do........	43
1,000 do........	42⅞
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s, n.	31⅝
2,000 do........	31⅛
5,000 do........	31
12,000 La. 6s,	70
2,000 Ala. S. 8s, bds..	95
5,000 Gt. W. 2d M....	78⅛
500 Lake S. Div. B's	84⅛
6,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st M....	75½
500 Cumb. Coal Pf....	26⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co..	18
300 do........	17⅛
200 do........	18
200 do........	17⅛
250 W. U. Tel....b.c.	35
300 Mariposa....	8
600 Mariposa Pf.....	15⅛
100 Pacific Mail....	52
100 Adams Ex.....	60
200 do........	60⅛
300 Wells-Far. Ex..	18
130 A. M. U. Ex...b.c.	39⅛
100 U. S. Ex....	51
100 H. & St. J. R. Pf..	108⅛
100 Col., C. & Ind C..	22⅛

100 N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	92
100 do........	91⅞
100 do........b10	92
10000 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. Cer....b.c.	84
300 Reading........	99⅛
50 do........	99⅜
600 La. Sh. & M. S....	87⅝
200 do........b30	87⅞
300 Chic. & N. W....	76⅝
800 do...bet. call	76⅝
200 Chic. & N. W. Pf	90⅛
300 do........	90⅜
200 Clev. & Pitts....	83
100 Chi. & R. I....	107⅝
300 Mil. & St. P....	73⅝
200 do........	73⅝
600 do...bet. call	73⅝
100 Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	86⅝
400 do........	86⅞
26 Del., L. & W. R..	106
200 do...bet. call	107
225 N. J. Cen....	90
200 do........	89⅞
15 do........s30	89⅞
130 Morris & Essex..	88
300 Chic. & Alt.	145
200 do........	144
200 Ohio & Miss.	25⅞
100 Tol., W. & W....	57⅛
50 H. & St. Jos. R..	108

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 W. U. Tel........	34⅞	200 C. & N. W. R....	76⅛
100 do........b3	34⅛	100 do........b3	76⅞
200 Pacific Mail....	51⅛	500 Erie........b3	26¾
500 Reading R....s3	99⅛	1000 do........b10	26⅞
100 L. S. & M. So....	86⅝	100 do........b10	26⅞
100 Ohio & Miss.....	25⅛	100 do........	26⅛
100 Rock Island.....	106⅞		

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8—P. M.

The Cable quotations for United States Funds in London and Frankfort came lower this forenoon, and the effect here was a lower market by ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. for nearly all the 5-20s, the 1862s being the exception on account of the scarcity of the Coupon Bonds of this class. The same advices caused the offers to sell to the Government $2,000,000 for the Sinking Fund, to be increased in amount and lower in prices. The gross amount offered was $5,630,200. The awards were about $1,000,000 to Messrs. FISK & HATCH, $500,000 to Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., and $500,000 to miscellaneous parties. The awards, with the accrued Gold Interest, and the premium upon this interest, were close upon the current open market. The following are the details of offers and awards:

OFFERINGS OF BONDS, DEC. 8.

Turner & Bro.
$25,000 '65, n........112.62
25,000 '65, n........112.69
Friedman & Salomon.
10,000 '65, r., n........112.39
150 '67, c........112.89
12,000 '62, r........112.89
26,000 '64, r........112.89
12,000 '65, r........112.89
20,000 '65, n........112.89
3,600 '67, r........112.89
1,200 '64, c........112.89
1,050 '65, c., n........112.89
2,400 '67, c........112.89
600 '68, c........112.89
20,000 '65, c., n........112.89
Reid, Leo & Content.
15,000 '64, c........112.47
10,000 '64, c........112.57
25,000 '65, n........112.67
Schafer & Bros.
50,000 '67........112.87

James T. Bates.
$10,000 '65, n........112.51
Leland, Bros & Co.
5,500 '64 r........112.16
1,600 '62, r........112.16
Maxwell & Graves.
10,000 '65, n........112.74
10,000 '65, n........112.75
30,000 '65, n........112.76
Vermilye & Co.
2,500 '62, c........112.23
1,000 '64, c........112.23
87,000 '62, r........112.70
52,500 '64, r........112.54
42,000 '65, r., o........112.48
18,000 '68, r........112.80
48,000 '65, r., n........112.90
Reid, Leo & Content.
50,000 '65, c., n........112.49
50,000 '65, c, n........112.59
50,000 '65, c., n........112.74
100,000 '65, c., n........112.99

Fisk & Hatch.
[illegible],000 '62, r........112.4[illegible]
14,000 '64, c........112.45
3,000 '65, n........112.45
44,000 '65, n........112.45
Buckingham & Co.
39,500 '62, r........112.35
32,700 '65, r., n........112.35
8,000 '64, n........112.35
1,300 '64, c........112.35
14,000 '65, r., n........112.35
500 '65, r., o........112.35
1,000 '67, c........112.35
1,000 '68, c........112.35
2,050 '65, c., n........112.35
70,000 '65, c., n........112.25
62,000 '67, r........112.45
138,000 '67, c........112.45
1,000,000 '67, c........112.60
Cammann & Co.
50,000 '67........112.73
50,000 '67........112.77
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.
6,000 '62, r........112.67
14,000 '64, r........112.67
15,000 '65, r., n........112.67
10,000 '67, c........112.67
3,000 '65, c., n........112.67
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
20,000 '65, r., o........112.44
20,000 '65, r., o........112.38
10,000 '62, r........112.48
[illegible]0,000 '65, c., n........112.58
Baker & Kitchen.
9,500 '65, r........112.22
9,600 '67, r........112.22
850 '67........112.22
50 '68........112.22
15,000 '65, c., n........112.64
25,000 '65, n........112.69
Frank & Gans.
87,100 '62, r........112.35
46,500 '64, r........112.36
56,000 '65, r., o........112.37
H. A. Heiser's Sons.
5,000 '65, r., n........112.45
45,000 '65, c., n........112.49

E. H. Mathews.
6,100 '67, r........112
James Curphey.
10,000 '64, c........112.48
10,000 '64, c........112.52
10,000 '64, c........112.56
10,000 '64, c........112.60
10,000 '67, r........112.80
White, Morris & Co.
2,000 '62, ind........112.70
2,500 '64, c........112.70
5,000 '65, c., n........112.60
5,000 '65, c., n........112.80
10,000 '67, c........112.68
5,500 '67, r........112.50
1,000 '68, c........112.70
19,000 '67, c........113.10
Smith, Randolph & Co.
50,000 '64, r........112.25
50,000 '64, r........112.25
50,000 '62, r........112.45
15,000 '62, r........112.45
20,000 '65, r........112.50
R. Manley & Co.
400,000 '67, c........113.71
Marx & Co.
50,000 '65, c., n........112.49
75,000 '65, c., n........112.56
100,000 '65, c., n........112.60
100,000 '65, c., n........112.65
100,000 '65, c., n........112.70
Corne & Stanton.
10,000 '65, n........112.50
10,000 '65, n........112.65
10,000 '65, n........112.75
10,000 '65, n........112.90
20,000 '65, n........113
Jay Cooke & Co.
152,800 '62, r........112.40
60,000 '64, r........112.40
137,950 '65, r........112.43
8,000 '68, c........112.43
141,250 '65, c., n........112.43
250,000 '65, c., n........112.75
250,000 '65, c., n........112.93
$5,630,300

AWARDS OF BONDS, DEC. 8.

Fisk & Hatch.
$669,000 '62, r........112.45
14,000 '64, c........112.45
3,000 '65, r........112.45
44,000 '65, r., n........112.45
70,000 '65, c., n........112.45
62,000 '67, r........112.45
94,250 '67, c........112.45
Jay Cooke & Co.
152,800 '62, r........112.40
60,000 '64, r........112.40
137,950 '65, r........112.43
8,000 '68, c........112.43
141,250 '65, c., n........112.43
Smith, Randolph & Co.
100,000 '64, r........112.25
62,000 '62, r........112.45
E. H. Matthews.
6,100 '67, r........112
Vermilye & Co.
3,500 '62, c........112.23
1,000 '62, c........112.23
Leland Bros. & Co.
5,500 '64, r........112.16
1,600 '62, r........112.16
Total........$2,000,000

H. A. Heiser's Sons.
$4,500 '65, r., n........112.45
Frank & Gans.
87,100 '62, r........112.35
46,500 '64, r........112.36
56,000 '65, r., o........112.37
Baker & Kitchen.
9,500 '65, r........112.22
9,600 '67, r........112.22
850 '67........112.22
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
20,000 '65, r., o........112.44
20,000 '65, r., o........112.38
Friedman & Salomon.
10,000 '65, r., n........112.39
Buckingham & Brown.
39,500 '62, r........112.35
32,700 '65, r., n........112.35
8,000 '64, r........112.35
1,300 '64, c........112.35
14,000 '65, r., n........112.35
500 '65, r., o........112.35
1,000 '67, c........112.35
1,000 '68, c........112.35
2,050 '65, c., n........112.35

It will be observed that the great bulk of the above offers, and also of the awards, are in the Registered 5-20s of the various issues. These are not affected by the European demand which runs almost exclusively upon the coupon bonds, and when offered for sale by domestic holders, are relatively cheaper in the market. After the awards, the 5-20 Coupon 1867s were steadier in the open market, and left off 115⅝@115¾ ⅌ cent. The 1862s closed 115¼ ⅌ cent. The long 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 continue firm in price, and not abundant in supply. The 5 ⅌ cents 10-40s Coupon Bonds are also very firm on the Foreign orders. Only $200,000 of the two millions sold to the Government to-day were delivered up to the close of Bank hours, which fact would indicate no scarcity of Money among the Brokers.

There is, and has been since Monday, something of a *Bull* movement in the Gold Room this week, and to-day the sales ranged 123¼@123⅜@¼@124 ⅌ cent., but upon what particular calculation, other than the mere chances of reaction from the recent decline, we are not advised. The buyers for a rise appear to operate with some confidence, but not to the extravagant sums that marked the September speculation. They were helped to-day by the reaction against 5-20s abroad, and by a rumor that the Bank of England may advance the rate of Interest to-morrow. The Foreign Exchanges here are against Gold, and are likely to continue so for some time to come. We hear of sales of 60 days London to-day at 108⅜@108½ ⅌ cent. less a brokerage of the standard names, and £106,000 Turkish Government bills on the Ottoman Bank, London, at 108@108¼ ⅌ cent. Short Sight London, 108¾@109¼ ⅌ cent.; Paris Short Sight, f.5.18¾@f.5.17½, and 60 days f.5.22½@f.5.21¼ to the dollar.

Money works steadily at 6@7 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers, Stock on call, and 8@10 ⅌ cent. to the Discount Brokers on prime Merchant paper, and 12@14 ⅌ cent. on fair names. At New-Orleans Exchange on New-York has advanced to ⅛@¼ premium for Bank Checks, which stops the drain of Currency to that point, of course. Indeed, the probability is that Currency will return from the South earlier in the Spring (if not by February) than usual this season; for while the Cotton crop brought large sums of money to the planters and merchants in that quarter, they were liberal buyers of Dry Goods in New-York in the Fall, and continue to take liberally of General Merchandise from the New-York market.

On the Stock Exchange, Tennessee Bonds, New, fell back again from the advance of yesterday to 45½ to 42¾ ⅌ cent., the Old Bonds selling at 50⅛@50¾ ⅌ cent. The North Carolinas were also 1@1½ ⅌ cent. lower. The Railway market continues firm; and although the contest is sharp as between the views of the rival speculators on the *Bull* and *Bear* side of the current account, the advantage thus far, in both the New-York and Western Stocks, is on the side of the *Bulls*. The Northwests and the St. Pauls were stronger to-day. The former were dealt in this Afternoon, Ex-Dividend, 85½@85¾ for the Preferred, equal to 90½ with the Dividend, and 72½@72¾ for the Common, equal to 76½ ⅌ cent. The St. Pauls rose to 73⅝ for the Common, and 86¾ for the Preferred. Lake Shore, Reading, and New-York Central were all firm, and the Scrip of New-York Central in large demand up to 84 ⅌ cent. The Miscellaneous Shares, like Pacific Mail, the Express Companies, Quicksilver, &c., show a little more life.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night

CLOSING QUOTATIONS DEC. 8.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅝	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	116	115¾
American Gold Coin	123	123⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108½
New Bonds of Tennessee	45	42¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	32⅜	31
New-York Central and Hudson	91½	91⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	83½	83⅞
Reading Railroad	99⅜	99¾
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅜	107⅛
Northwestern Common	76⅛	*72½
Northwestern Preferred	89⅜	*85⅛
Pacific Mail Company	51¼	52⅛
St. Paul Preferred	86½	86⅝
St. Paul Common	72¼	72¾
Lake Shore	87½	86⅞
Erie	27	26¾
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅝	25⅜

*Ex-Dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	112	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	115¾
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	118⅜	5-20 coup., 1867	115⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	112⅜	5-20 coup., 1868	115⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅜	10-40 registered	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	113	10-40 coupon	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	113	6s Currency	107⅞

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	86	Gt. West 2d, '93	77¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	86½	Ill. & So. Ind. 1st	70
Erie 7s, 4th '80	72½	Galena & Chic. Ext.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 1st '69-'70	101	Chic. & R. I. 1st	101½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	102	Chic., R. I. & Pacific	96
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	116	Morris & Essex 1st	96½
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ⅌c. 1st	108½	Morris & Essex 2d	91
M.S.&N.I.S.F. 7 ⅌c.	94½	N. J. Cen. 1st	99
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	91½	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	97
Cen. Pac. Bonds	94⅝	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.	99¾
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	83¾	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '70	116	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	73
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	79	Ohio & Miss. 1st	92
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	70	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	92
Chic. & N. W. Int. B.	84	Peninsula R. Bonds	85
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. Conv.	87¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	101½
Cons. 7 ⅌ c. 1st	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st	90
Lack. & Western B.	88	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	87
Del., L. & W. 1st	98	Chic. & Mil. 1st	87
Del., L. & W. 2d	92	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st.	74¼
Tol. & W. 2d Ext.	79	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d.	67
Tol. & W. Equip. B.	74	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Tol., W. & W. C.C.S.F.	79½		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	50½	Alabama 8s	95
Tennessee 6s, new bs.	42¾	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1881	103
Georgia 6s	82	Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1886	109
Georgia 7s, new bds.	93¼	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan	109½
North Carolina 6s	43	N. Y. 7s, C. Loan, 1870	101
N. Car. 6s, new bonds	31	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1872	101
S. Car. 6s, new bonds	66	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1873	101
Missouri 6s	90	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1874	101
Louisiana 6s	68	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1875	101
Louisiana 6s, Lev. bs.	59½	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1877	102
California 7s	120	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1878	102
Connecticut 6s	98	N. Y. 5s, C. Loan, 1874	99½
Rhode Island 6s	94		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131	Hanover	107½
Manhattan	142	Irving	115
America	144	Continental	101¼
City	210	Commonwealth	111½
Phenix	109	Importers' & Traders'	140
Tradesmen's	150	Manuf. & Merchants'	101¾
Fulton	160	Central National	108
National	112	Fourth National	103¼
Seventh Ward	112	Ninth National	113
Ocean	75	Tenth National	90
American Exchange	109½	Oriental	150
Bank of the Republic	117	Gold Exchange	60
Bank of N. America	106	Bank. & Brokers' Ass.	100

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1869. }

General balance yesterday	$89,816,439 27
Gold receipts	394,200 00
Gold payments	1,041,450 27
Gold balance	80,839,545 70
Currency receipts	1,385,383 68
Currency payments	503,021 56
Currency balance	9,122,282 93
General balance	90,311,744 47
Customs	253,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Telegraphed to Smith, Randolph & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	—	96
City 6s, New	98⅜	99
Camden and Amboy	119⅛	119¼
Pennsylvania Central	54¼	54⅜
Reading	99½	99⅝
Lehigh Valley	53⅜	53½
Catawissa Preferred	34	35
Philadelphia and Erie	28	28¼
Lehigh Navigation	33½	33⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	95⅜	95½

The Albany *Argus* says:

"Tows in charge of tugs from the Albany and Canal line and the Schuyler line left here for New-York about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. We published in yesterday's *Argus* a list of boats on the canal between West Troy and Schenectady, and the points at which they were frozen in. We have no information that the position of these boats has changed. Nor have we any information of the number of boats west of Schenectady. Starting with the boats on the West Troy level, as published in yesterday's *Argus*, and by the aid of the Fultonville list, we estimate that there are 108 laden boats bound east. Their cargoes are reported in the Fultonville list as follows: 22 of Lumber, 18 of Wheat, 12 of Barley, 11 of Salt, 10 of Peas, 8 of Coal, 7 of Oats, 6 of Rye, 4 of Flour, 3 of Staves and 1 each of Feed, Malt and Corn. There are 4 whose cargoes are reported 'mixed.' Of what is west of Fultonville we have no information."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., BANKERS, No. 25 Nassau-street, offer for sale the following desirable securities: First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, indorsed by the State of Alabama; First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad; 10 per cent. Bonds of Platte County, Missouri; 7 per cent. Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, and some prime 10 per cent. Currency Bonds.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds. Full information in regard to them will be furnished upon application to the agents offering them for sale.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest.

Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	18	Hides, number	1,022
Beeswax, pkgs	2	Hides, bundles	194
Cotton, bales	3,570	Hops, bales	486
Copper, bbls	298	Leather, sides	12,145
Dried Fruit, pkgs	320	Resin, bbls	300
Eggs, bbls	176	Pork, bbls	379
Flour, bbls	18,688	Beef, pkgs	197
Wheat, bushels	16,992	Cutmeats, pkgs	247
Corn, bushels	326	Lard, pkgs	156
Oats, bushels	36,118	Butter, pkgs	1,704
Barley, bushels	45,494	Cheese, pkgs	6,010
Malt, bushels	2,900	Tallow, pkgs	120
Rye, bushels	7,566	Dressed hogs, no	121
Flaxseed, bushels	204	Peanuts, bags	278
Beans, bushels	1,302	Rice, pkgs	325
Peas, bushels	7,800	Starch, pkgs	460
Meal, bbls	1,345	Tobacco, hhds	9
Meal, bags	182	Tobacco, boxes	426
B. W. Flour, pkgs	401	Whisky, bbls	530
Oatmeal, bbls	100	Wool, bales	76
Sprt's Turp'tine, bbls	63	Oil Cakes, pkgs	2,558

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *American Union*, for London—41 hhds. Bark, 6 bbls. Drugs, 570 cases Sewing Machines, 524,200 lbs. Oil Cake, 304,702 lbs. Cotton Seed Cake, 343 bales Hops, 820 bbls. Resin, 3,782 bbls. Flour, 14,975 bushels Wheat, 507 boxes Clocks, 23 cases Carpet Sweeps, 7 cases Clothes Pins, 2,100 Staves, 50 cases Paper.

By the steamer *Scotia*, for Liverpool—889 bales Cotton, 499 pkgs. Tobacco, 820 bbls. Apples.

By the ship *Marcia Greenleaf*, for Bremen—375,649 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Harry Booth*, for Marseilles—120,508 gallons Crude Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue in slack request at former prices. Pots, $7 37½@$7 62½; Pearls, $9@$9 25 ⅌ 100 lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been in some demand at uniform rates; 1,171 bags by the *Inchdairnie* were sold on private terms. Other kinds dull. We quote: Java, 22c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 17¼c.@20½c.; Laguayra, 18¼c.@18¾c.; Rio, 8½c.@12¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17¼c.@19¼c.; Jamaica, 10c.@18½c.; Singapore, 20c.@22¼c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18¼c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active and firm on quite moderate offerings. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,632 bales, (of which 773 bales were to arrive,) including 1,402 bales to shippers, 1,755 bales to spinners, 75 bales to speculators and 400 bales in transit. Also, 2,450 bales for forward delivery, including 500 bales basis Low Middling, December, at 24¼c.; 450 do., January, at 24¾c.@24⅝c.; 300 do., April, at 25¼c.; 700 do., December, free on board at Mobile, on private terms; 200 do., December, free on board at Savannah, at 24⅛c.; 100 bales Average Middling, January, on private terms; 200 bales Even Middling, March, 25 15-16c.@26c. ⅌ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	23⅛	23¾	24	24⅛
Good Ordinary	24⅛	24⅜	24⅞	25
Low Middling	24⅝	24⅞	25⅛	25⅜
Middling	25⅛	25⅜	25⅝	25⅞

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	12,698
Receipts last week	20,273
Receipts the preceding week	20,057
Receipts since Sept. 1	250,097
Receipts since Jan. 1	602,725
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	638,720
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	636,866
Export clearances since our last	889
Exports since Sept. 1	115,534
Exports since Jan. 1	300,137
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,479
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Estimated stock here	26,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather more freely offered and purchased, partly for export, at somewhat lower prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,500 bbls., in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 40@$5 70; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $5 70@$6 20; and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at $5 30@$5 70, ⅌ lb. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$4 50@$5 00
Extra State	5 40@ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 15@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 30@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 75@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	6 25@ 7 50
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 10@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate request at drooping prices. Sales have been reported of 850 bbls., in lots, at from $5 60@$6 25 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 25@$10 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues nominal. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $4 60@$6 for inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 370 bbls. Cornmeal rules very dull at $4 60@$5 for Western; $4 60@$4 75 for Jersey; $5@$5 25 for Southern; $5 10@$5 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is quiet at $3@$3 62½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very limited demand at a further partial reduction in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 72,300 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 50; Red and Amber Western, inferior to choice, at from $1 20@$1 36¼, chiefly at $1 36@$1 36¼ for prime Amber; No. 1 Spring, $1 35@$1 35½; No. 2 Spring at $1 25@$1 28; No. 3 Spring at $1 18@$1 20; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 60; Red and Amber State at $1 33@$1 38¾ ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in light request and quoted lower. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 45,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 03@$1 07 for damaged and heated Mixed Western, $1 08@$1 11 for ordinary to choice Mixed Western, closing at about $1 10 for Prime; $1 11@$1 13 for White and Yellow Western; 95c.@$1 03 for damp to prime new crop Jersey and Southern, and $1 for new crop mixed Ohio, (the first of the season, received by Messrs. ISAAC H. REED & Co.,) ⅌ bushel. Rye has been in limited demand at $1 02@$1 05 for Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for State, ⅌ bushel; sales, 2,700 bushels. Barley is in less demand at less buoyant prices; sales have been reported of about 33,000 bushels at $1 05@$1 10 for two-rowed State; $1 15 for four-rowed State, and $1 28@$1 32 for Canada West, ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt continues quiet at $1 20@$1 40, ⅌ bushel. Oats have been offered rather freely at easier prices, and have been in moderate request. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 43,000 bushels, in lots, at 62c.@65c., from depot and delivered, for heated to choice Western, closing at about 64c.@64½c. for Prime; 64½c.@65½c. for Fair to Prime State; 57½c.@62½c. for Jersey and Southern ⅌ bushel. The export clearances reported, since our last, have been 3,782 bbls. Flour and 14,975 bushels Wheat for London.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate demand at from 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 15 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 70c.@$1 65 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Of the recent movements in this line, Messrs. HULL & CO. remark: "The receipts for the week have been very small; the only parcel of any size being a cargo of Orinocos. Sales have been in proportion, leaving a stock of 77,800 Hides and 680 bales of all descriptions on hand. Dry Hides have been quiet since our last, at unchanged prices. There is no speculative inquiry; the trade buying only as they receive orders from tanners, and the market closes dull. Upper Leather Hides are in moderate request, and prices are well sustained. In Wet Salted Hides there is nothing new to report. Prices are without quotable change. Calcutta Hides are dull. The only sale we hear of is 30 bales Slaughter Cows 10 lbs. on private terms. In Boston, 100 bales Buffalos sold at 13¼c.@13½c. Imports for the month of November were 294,224 Hides and 29 bales from foreign, and 49,622 from domestic ports. Total, 343,846 Hides and 29 bales. This year, 2,158,579 Hides and 2,864 bales from foreign and 605,037 from domestic ports. Total, 2,763,616 Hides and 2,864 bales. The stock on hand is 77,800 Hides and 680 bales (same time last year, 26,500 Hides and 250 bales) as follows: 31,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23,500 Dry Orinoco, 1,600 Dry California, 800 Dry Central American, 400 Dry Bogota, &c., 1,000 Dry Zanzibar, 700 Dry Bahia, 700 Dry Havana, 900 Dry and Salted West India, 2,800 Dry and Salted Mexican, 3,500 Dry and Salted Texas, &c., 2,600 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 5,600 Wet-salted Rio Grande Ox and Cow, 2,000 Wet-salted California, 680 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Continue quiet but steady, including New-York at 20c.@28c.; Eastern, 16c.@23c.; Ohio, 15c.@22c.; Michigan, 15c.@22c.; Wisconsin, 18c.@25c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; Old Olds, 2c.@3c. ⅌ lb. Receipts to-day, 486 bales; exports, 343 bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been in light request at less buoyant prices, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@30½c., Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27c@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 26c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 40c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 41c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@24c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 32c.@36c., cash, ⅌ lb. The day's receipts have been 12,145 sides.

LUMBER.—In Albany, according to the *Argus*, "though there has been a fair amount of business transacted the shipment of Lumber has been the main occupation of the trade. The sudden closing of the river—for at this present writing it is looked on as closed—has probably detained some property here which it was hoped could have been moved forward. Still the stock to be wintered, it is pretty generally conceded, is less than we had last December. The receipts have been light during the week. The market at the close was firm and lightly stocked on those descriptions of Lumber of which we spoke last week. The aggregate receipts of the season will show an increase over those of the season of 1868 of about 5,000,000 feet, exclusive of the cargoes left on the canals. In 1868 every cargo was delivered from the canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the first week of December, were:

	Bds. & Scantling, feet.	Shingles, M.	Timber, cubic ft.	Staves, lbs.
1869	4,419,000	....	....	......
1868	6,112,500	425	....	373,300

Of the Boards and Scantling received 2,836,500 feet were by the Erie, and 1,582,900 feet by the Champlain Canals. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to Dec. 7, were:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1869	446,032,500	37,898	10,000	9,354,400
1868	428,447,000	39,172	66,686	27,838,700

The receipts of 1868 include some 11,000,000 feet Boards and Scantling detained on the canal during the Winter 1867-68.

MOLASSES—A fair inquiry has been reported for New-Orleans, of which sales have been reported to the amount of 205 bbls. in private trade, and 750 bbls. at auction, within a range of from 73c.@81c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds have been quiet and irregular. We quote: New crop Porto Rico at 45c.@70c.; Cuba at 30c.@50c.; English Islands at 45c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 65c.@81c. ⅌ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Per gallon.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	30c.@34c.
Cuba, Clayed	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	40c.@46c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	45c.@50c.
Porto Rico	45c.@70c.
English Islands	45c.@60c.
New-Orleans	65c.@81c.

OILS—A light business has been reported in most kinds at drooping prices. Of Crude Whale there were 200 bbls. Northern taken for home use at 92c., and 350 bbls. Southern for export, on private terms. We quote: Crude Whale at 80c.@95c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale at $1 05@$1 08; Crude Sperm at $1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $1 80; Bleached Sperm at $1 85; Lard Oil at $1 55@$1 65; Red Oil at 80c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 90c.@93c.; in casks and barrels; Olive Oil at $1 45@$1 47½; Menhaden at 67c.@67½c.; Spermaceti at 44c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in rather more demand, but less firm, within a range of from 18¼c.@18½c., in bulk, with sales reported of 2,650 bbls., chiefly at 18½c.; at 23c.@23¼c. in shipping order here, 23½c.@24c. in shipping order in Philadelphia, and 15¼c.@16c., in bulk, at Pittsburg, various deliveries, with sales reported of 4,000 bbls. at 15¾c. ⅌ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; at Philadelphia, 630 bbls. arrived. The export clearances included 120,508 gallons Crude for Marseilles. Refined has been more active, but at easier prices. Most of the purchases to-day were of December contracts. Sales have been reported here of 10,500 bbls. Standard White, December delivery, at 32¼c.@32½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., February delivery, at 32½c. ⅌ gallon. And at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. Standard White, for immediate delivery, at 32c.; and 4,500 bbls. do., December delivery, at 32¼c.@32½c. ⅌ gallon. At Pittsburg the prevailing quotations for Standard White were 32c.@32¼c., for immediate delivery; 32¼c. for December, ⅌ gallon. There were no receipts of Refined reported here; at Philadelphia, 2,100 bbls. The export clearances hence included 375,649 gallons for Bremen. Standard White in cases, is quiet at about 38½c.@40c., and Prime White at 39½c.@41c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha continues inactive at 10¼c.@11¼c., in bbls., and 16½c.@17c., in cases, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted rather steadier in price, but has been lightly dealt in. Sales have been reported since our last of 280 bbls., in lots, at $33@$33 25, chiefly at $33 25, for Old Western Mess; $32 25@$33, chiefly at $32 50, for New Western and City Mess; $27@$30 for Old and New Western and City Prime Mess, and $23 50@$27 for Old and New Prime to Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl.; also, 500 bbls. New Mess, seller January and February, at $32 ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in limited request at from 13c.@13¼c. for Western, and 13½c.@13¾c., chiefly at 13½c. for City ⅌ lb. Cutmeats are in demand at unchanged rates. Sales have been confined to equal to 80 packages, part to arrive, at 12c.@12½c. for Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and at 17c.@17½c. for Sweet pickled Hams. Bacon is dull and somewhat nominal; sales have been reported of 60 boxes at 15½c.@15¾c. for Cumberland and Short Rib, and 17c. for City, ⅌ lb. Lard has been inactive at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 300 tierces and barrels, in lots, at 18c.@19½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 18½c. for City, and 18¾c.@19c. for fair to prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Beef has been in demand at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 175 bbls., in lots, at $6@$13 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef is in brisk request within our previous range, including New Prime Mess, within a range of from $25@$28, and India Mess at $29@$31 50 ⅌ tierce; sales 1,250 tierces. Beef Hams continue in request, at from $30@$31 50 for New ⅌ bbl; sales 100 bbls. Butter is in rather more demand, including State, common to prime, at 35c.@43c.; fancy, 43c.@47c., and Western, inferior to prime, 20c.@35c. ⅌ lb.; the receipts to-day were 1,704 pkgs. Cheese continues in limited demand at from 10c.@17½c., as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the receipts of the day were 6,010 boxes.

SUGARS—Have been in rather more demand at uniform rates. Sales have been reported of 910 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 11c.@12c., chiefly at 11c.@11¼c.; 340 boxes Havana at from 11c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb. We quote: Fair to good refining grades of Cuba at 10¾c.@11¼c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅜c.@11⅝c.; very good to choice do. at 21¾c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 11¾c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 11¼c.@11¾c. Refined Sugars are in demand at from 13¾c.@15¼c., as the extreme, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 110,000 lbs. Tallow at 10c.@10½c.; also, 38,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18¼c., and 25,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@13c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in less demand at reduced rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls., in lots, at $1 04@$1 05 ⅌ gallon. The receipts were 530 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been quoted about steady, but the engagements have been quite limited. For Liverpool the reported engagements were 1,650 bales Cotton, by steamer, at ½d. ⅌ lb.; 2,500 bbls. Flour, by sail and steam, at 2s. ⅌ bbl.; 75 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 25s.; 85 pkgs. Tallow, part at 22s. 6d. per ton. For London, 4,600 bushels Wheat at 6d. per bushel. For Swansea, 4,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. For Bristol, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. per bbl.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1869.

At One Hundreth-street Market this morning trade was brisk. The grades of Cattle on sale were good and prices high. LAUTZEN & BROTHERS, of Central Market, paid 17¼c. ⅌ lb. for a lot of prime Steers. The demand and supply bore an equal ratio one to the other, and the market closed firm. Prices quoted were as follows: Prime Bullocks, 17¼c. ⅌ lb.; first quality, 16½c. ⅌ lb.; second quality, 15c.@15½c. ⅌ lb.; third quality, 13¼c.@14½c. ⅌ lb.; some very coarse Cattle went at 12½c. ⅌ lb.; highest price quoted, 17¼c. ⅌ lb.; lowest price quoted, 12½c. ⅌ lb.; this day's average, 15¼c. ⅌ lb.

SALES TO-DAY.

BRIGHT & FAGAN sold 34 Ohios, fair cattle, at 14c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 64 very light common cattle at 12½c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for W. SNYDER 32 Ohios, good cattle, from 15c.@16c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. BROWN & THOMPSON sold for themselves 20 prime Ohio Steers at 17¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 9 cwt. T. ROSENTHAL sold 38 Illinois, fair lot, at 14½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also 34 Indianas, common cattle, at 13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. A. CROWLEY sold for A.J. CROWLEY 10 State Oxen, some for draught, rough cattle went at 12½c. ⅌ lb.; those as butcher's meat from 12c.@16c. ⅌ lb., weight from 14@22 cwt. GLOVER & MARTIN sold 85 good Cattle from 14c.@16c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. J. A. MERITT & BURCHART sold 28 prime Steers at 17c. ⅌ lb., weight 9 cwt.; also sold for DOTY & BANZERS 85 common Cattle at 14c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; and again, 10 State Cattle, coarse lot, from 14c.@16c. ⅌ lb., weight 8@10 cwt. RICHARDSON & WESTHEIMER sold 36 Illinois fair Cattle from 15c.@16c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for D. SIBORS 29 Ohios, Steers, prime cattle, from 16c.@17c. ⅌ lb., weight 9 cwt.; and for ALEXANDER MANN 67 Steers, tidy cattle, from 14c.@15½c. ⅌ lb, weight 7 cwt.; again, 1 car of State Cattle at 15¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

N. A NOONEY sold 100 Sheep, average weight 75 lbs. ⅌ head, at 5¼c. ⅌ lb. Market a trifle better than last week. Good Veals sold at 13c. ⅌ lb.; poor Veals at 9c. ⅌ lb. Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Market for yesterday and to-day, 180 head of horned Cattle, 15 Cows, 208 Veals, 1,308 Sheep.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET MARKET.

Stock only arriving at 11:30 A. M. Consignments known to be on the trains as follows: 2,600 Sheep per Hudson River Railroad, 450 Sheep per Erie Railroad, 325 State Sheep.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

ASBURY & LERCH sold 584 Sheep, weight 45,790 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 213 Sheep, weight 15,860 lbs., at 4.80c. ⅌ lb. HASE & HAUVER sold 197 Pennsylvania Sheep at $3 62½c. ⅌ head. JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 196 Ohio Sheep, average weight 86 lbs. ⅌ head, at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 226 Sheep, average weight 82 lbs. ⅌ head, at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.

ASBURY & LERCH'S weekly report of sale of Sheep for week ending Dec. 6, 1869: 2,094 Sheep, price received $8,288 92, at an average of $3 10 ⅌ head. JUDD & BUCKINGHAM'S weekly report of Sheep sold in same market for week ending Dec. 6, 1869: 3,424 Sheep; price received, $13,073 22.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

ASBURY & LERCH sold 111 hogs; weight, 22,850 lbs., at 10 11-16c. ⅌ lb. Market going down in prices

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 9, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Court-st.
WM. TELL, (Italian Opera.) Characters by Mme. Briol, Messrs. Lefranc, Reyna and others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av. and 24th-st.
THE HUGUENOTS, (English Opera.) Characters by Messrs. Drayton, Haigh, Mrs. C. R. Bernard.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
KING HENRY IV. Leading characters by Messrs. Hackett, Walter, Hamilton and Miss Fanny Morant.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
HENRY DUNBAR. Leading characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, C. Fisher and Miss L. Moore.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE LITTLE DETECTIVE. Leading character by Miss Lotta.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
THE IRISH HEIRESS. Leading characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Davidge, Mrs. Chanfrau and Mrs. Gilbert.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Longmore.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE,
Bowery, near Canal-st.,
PAUL CLIFFORD and DER FREISCHUTZ.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
Afternoon and evening—KENILWORTH. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Ecumenical Council was opened yesterday in Rome by Pope PIUS IX. The streets leading to the Vatican, notwithstanding the rain which fell at intervals, were crowded by the people, as the Pope, at the head of a procession of 700 Bishops, proceeded to the hall of the Council. The galleries of the hall were filled by sovereigns and princes and members of the *corps diplomatique*. The ceremonies are described as excelling anything in Rome for a century. No political Power is represented in the Council....The French Minister of the Interior made a speech in support of the claim of M. DREOLLE to a seat, and the Chamber by vote sustained the right of M. DREOLLE....The English journals continue to comment on the Message of President GRANT and the reports of the Secretaries. The continental papers approve Mr. BOUTWELL's plan for resuming specie payments....Dr. TEMPLE's appointment to the See of Exeter has been confirmed ....A Congress of Deists is assembled in Naples.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, at the opening of the Session, such standing committees as had been changed by the addition of new members were announced. Several petitions were presented, among them one by Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, from naval officers who deem themselves injured by the promotion of juniors under the act of July 25, 1866, and ask for redress. Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, gave notice that on Friday he should move for a review of the eight-hour law. A joint resolution was offered by Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, to the effect that a State Legislature having once ratified a Constitutional Amendment, any further action on it shall be void. Mr. CARPENTER, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to allow Congressmen to practice in the United States Courts, and Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, presented one repealing the laws requiring the test oath. A number of other bills of minor importance were also introduced. A bill relieving some 500 persons therein named from political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth amendment was passed, and in a discussion which ensued upon taking up the joint resolution that all disabilities should cease upon the final adoption of the Fifteenth amendment, Mr. STEWART, of Nevada, made a speech, strongly advocating the measure, saying that he thought the time for universal amnesty had arrived. Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, called for such information as was possessed by the Executive on affairs in Cuba, and quite a debate arose on Mr. RAMSEY's (Minn.) resolution requesting information in respect to the Red River disturbance and the presence of Mr. McDOUGALL in Dakota Territory. A brief Executive session was held before the adjournment.

In the House the most important bills introduced were: By Mr. MORRELL, of Pennsylvania, to fund the National debt at a lower rate of interest; by Mr. DAVIS, of New-York, to abolish duties on coal; by Mr. FINKELBURG, of Missouri, to reduce the duty on imports, periodically, 10 per cent.; and by Mr. MUNGEN, of Ohio, to exempt the property of ex-soldiers and sailors to the same extent as that of bondholders. After the presentation of several petitions, the House took up the Census bill. Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, Chairman of the Sub-Committee, explained the provisions of the bill, and wherein it differed from that under which the census of 1860 was taken. He said that the number of Representatives had been fixed by the Committee at 300, as by taking this number no State would lose a member of Congress. Mr. HALDEMAN, of Pennsylvania, also a member of the Committee, said he should at the proper time propose a column in the schedule for a return of weekly incomes from wages, salaries and professions, as he thought under our present system of revenue, &c., classes were favored in such a way as to produce sores upon the body politic. After proceeding as far as the fourth section in the consideration of the bill, at 3 P. M. the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

An attempt was recently made to burn the town of Juin, Cuba, and many arrests have been made on suspicion. A movement toward Puerto Principe, probably to destroy an insurgent camp, was in progress by Spanish troops at Sancti Espiritu.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nominations of eight of the nine Judges of the new Circuits: For the First Circuit, GEORGE F. SHEPLEY, of Maine; Second, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, of New-York; Third, WILLIAM McKENNAN, of Pennsylvania; Fourth, GEORGE A. PEARIE, of Maryland; Fifth, WILLIAM B. WOODS, of Alabama; Sixth, GEORGE W. YEAMAN, of Kentucky; Seventh, THOMAS DRUMMOND, of Illinois; Ninth, LORENZO SAWYER. He also sent in the nominations of 239 officials appointed during recess.

The Wheeling and Parkersburg packet *Rebecca* ran into a pier at Parkersburg, West Va., on Tuesday night, and sank almost immediately. Four or five of the deck hands were drowned. All the passengers were saved.

According to a Washington dispatch, the explanation of the Spanish Minister as to the destination of the gunboats built in the United States, has been satisfactory to the Peruvian Minister, and it is expected that a judicial order for the release of the vessels will soon be issued.

A County Court Judge in Kentucky has decided that the act of the Legislature, taxing incomes from United States bonds, is constitutional, and the act of Congress forbidding such taxation unconstitutional.

The Committee of the New Hampshire Temperance Alliance, yesterday, in Concord, resolved to hold a separate State Convention, to nominate a Temperance ticket at the March election. A committee was appointed to call a convention, to meet Jan. 12, 1870.

The Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, whose building was destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon, yesterday resumed business in a store on Arch-street, and will at once rebuild their exchange rooms, the insurance being sufficient for the purpose.

A Central City, Cal., dispatch says an accident in one of the mines, by the falling of timber, caused the death of three men and serious injury to several others.

The Deputy United States Marshal at Sedalia, Mo., S. T. MOSES, was shot dead on Saturday, by FELIX WHITEWORTH, it is supposed, whom MOSES went to arrest for illicit distilling.

The German physicians in St. Louis held a meeting last night, to remonstrate against the hanging of Dr. SCHOEPFE, now under sentence of death in Pennsylvania.

LOCAL.

Rev. Mr. PUNSHON, the eloquent Methodist Divine, from England, lectured last evening to a large audience, in Cooper Institute, upon the life and times of JOHN WESLEY.

The somewhat celebrated case of Mrs. CAROLINE C. ALLEN, an alleged insane person, was up for a hearing yesterday before NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Referee. A number of witnesses were examined, all of whom testified to Mrs. ALLEN's perfectly rational condition.

The motion for the discharge of the Spanish gunboats, in the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD, was postponed to this morning, in consequence of the absence of Judge PIERREPONT.

Recorder HACKETT, in his charge to the Grand Jury in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, explained their duty in the Richardson-McFarland case, and in other cases likely to come before them.

During the week ending yesterday there were 1,130 emigrants landed at this port, making a total of 251,162 arrived since the beginning of the year.

Government witnesses left for Montreal, Canada, last evening, for the purpose of appearing against JOHN S. and RICHARD B. CALDWELL, the alleged drawback conspirators, whose case will be heard on Friday on an application for their extradition.

Foreign Policy of the Government.

We regard the policy of the Administration in reference to foreign Powers as entirely unexceptionable. It entitles the President and his advisers to the hearty confidence and approval of the whole country. We have seldom stood in so good a position toward European Powers as at this moment, and this advantage has not been purchased by the surrender of any principles or ideas with which our name is identified.

We may go much further than this, and affirm that the President has been a more faithful exponent of national opinion on foreign affairs than we have had at the head of the Government for some years past. His course has been extremely firm, while at the same time it is temperate and inoffensive. No one would expect General GRANT of a tendency to give way in any cause where he believed the interests of the people to be concerned, but it is equally characteristic of him that he does not wantonly provoke quarrels. There is a foreign policy which is aptly described in the words "meddle and muddle," and some men with great pretensions on the score of statesmanship, have been known to pursue it. The President has been guided by a wiser judgment. Take, for instance, his position toward England. He says quite enough to convince the British Ministry that the head of our Government fully shares the sentiments of the people. He will not allow that the wrong done to us by Great Britain during the war is to be measured by a mere money standard, and atoned for by the payment of a certain number of pounds sterling. Our injuries, he says, "could not be adjusted and satisfied as ordinary commercial claims which continually arise between commercial nations." It was because Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON failed to appreciate this distinction that his treaty broke down. A similar mistake will never be committed with General GRANT at the head of the Government. He is jealous of our national honor, and will exact that just deference to it which Great Britain has not always been willing to pay. If English statesmen sincerely desire to atone for the mistakes of the past, they must draw nearer to the President's standpoint than they have hitherto appeared willing to do.

With reference, again, to Cuba, the Government has pursued an irreproachable course. The President considers that as "the United States is the first of all nations," it becomes us always to act "in conformity with strict justice and law, international and local." We cannot stultify ourselves on the one hand, or establish mischievous precedents on the other, by obeying our natural instinct to assist all peoples struggling under oppression. We cannot make a law for ourselves. The polity recognized among nations is that which we are bound to follow, not so much for the sake of others as for the sake of our own good name and future dealings with the world. The President does, however, express an earnest hope that, not only Spain, but England also, will eventually release their present dependencies on this continent, and leave them to govern themselves. Here, again, he is a faithful representative of the national feeling. When, too, he declines to allow any European Power to exercise the right of landing an ocean cable on these shores, and afterward claim a monopoly of its use, he does no more than defend the dignity and sovereignty of the nation. That he does not desire a restrictive policy in any sense is proved by his recommendation to Congress to adopt measures for the establishment of better commercial relations with Eastern Powers.

The more minutely we scrutinize the President's foreign policy the more strongly will it commend itself to the judgment. It has, so far as we can see, no weak point in which it can be assailed. In saying this we do not forget that there are some persons who would be glad to see the Government go to war with Spain, if need be, in order to assist the insurgents of Cuba. But our national consistency is of greater moment than even the question of a war. We could not with propriety exact reparation from England for injustice which we far surpassed ourselves in our treatment of another Power. We cannot decently prescribe one doctrine for Europe and a totally different one for our own observance. The President's course is that which will give us least to regret in years to come, and which redounds the most decidedly to our honor now.

The State Marriage Laws.

There is one lesson which, whatever judgment people may pass on the actors in the Richardson tragedy, may be learned from it, and that is the necessity for some decided action on the part both of the clergy and the public about the Divorce laws of the various States. We presume there are now few thinking men who do not deplore the failure of the framers of the Constitution to reserve to the Federal Government sole jurisdiction of marriage. To have left a matter on which the conflict of laws so seriously affects property, to say nothing of morals, to the several States, while prohibiting them from dealing with bankruptcy, was certainly, as it now appears to us, a strange oversight. The results have unquestionably been as bad as bad can be, because in practice no State can make the marriage bond any stronger, no matter how much its people may be convinced of the necessity of it, than the State which is most indifferent to its strength chooses to consider it. For instance, there is practically little use in New-York refusing a divorce for any other cause than adultery, when her citizens can go to Indiana and get a divorce for nothing, or to Connecticut and get it for next to nothing. True, such divorces are not recognized by the New-York law, and such marriages between one of the divorced parties and any other person are null and void; but then no such marriage would be sufficient to support a prosecution for bigamy, and the validity of these divorces are proverbially recognized by that far more potent tribunal than the courts—society. An Indiana divorce is not only a farce, but a disgusting farce. The law is so lax as almost to make marriage really dependent for its duration on the inclination of either husband or wife, and the administration of it is so corrupt that a large body of knavish lawyers drive a roaring trade in getting divorces on even easier terms than the statute requires, and often without any formal notice to the defendant. The effects of this state of things on morals and manners is well known to be abominable, and, as we have said, it is not confined to Indiana. Practically our Divorce laws are the same as those of Indiana; but then there is not the least prospect of a change as long as we recognize Indiana divorces as morally as well as legally valid, and New-York clergymen marry couples, one or both of whom have been relieved from a former yoke by an Indiana Court. In vain we say that on our soil adultery shall be the only cause of divorce. Hundreds of persons leave us every two or three years, and get rid of husband or wife by means of a cheap and speedy process out West, and on coming back find no difficulty in getting a clergyman to unite them to somebody else, and plenty of moral and religious people to associate with them.

When such an affair as this Richardson tragedy occurs the public is, however, shocked and astounded that New-York ministers should marry couples who can show no better title to their liberty than the decree of an Indiana Court, and wonder what we are coming to, and is furious with the ministers, and pronounce the marriage bigamous. If such things are to be stopped, however, it must be done by a steady tide of public disapproval; it can never be done by spasmodic fits of indignation.

The whole question stands in need of a thorough overhauling. The best minds in the country are satisfied of the necessity of a change, but no change is possible except through the Federal Government, and to get the subject within its jurisdiction would now be no easy matter. An amendment to the Constitution, even when a powerful political party is pushing it, is, as everybody knows, as tough and tedious a job, and we are still far away from any such general and deep conviction of the necessity of marriage reform as to cause any political party to take it up. The reason of this, too, is plain enough. People who are happily married care little about the Divorce laws, and look on divorced people with pity and contempt. People who are not happily married are not disposed to favor and sympathize with any attempt to make yokes like theirs difficult to shake off; and people who have been divorced generally find it very pleasant, and are disposed to try it again. A man who has had two wives is nearly always less willing to give up his chance of a third or fourth, than the man who has only had one, is to give up his chance of a second. The result is that though there is a vast number of people in the community who want to have marriage made stricter, the number of those willing to work for it is exceedingly small. It is said that in Indiana, and other Western States, the community begins to view the existing state of things with alarm, and from this we may perhaps see reform eventually flow as far as the legislation of some States is concerned, but, as we have said, reform in particular States will do little.

The existing state of things is of comparatively recent growth. We have yet to see its effects on children. It is hardly to be expected that boys and girls who have seen their mothers change husbands two or three times, or their fathers change wives—and there are now plenty of such—will grow up with the same feeling about home, or parents, or the marriage relation, as the children of the old humdrum time of thirty or forty years ago, when a child had to jog along with the same old pair of parents and protectors from infancy to manhood, and often reached maturity without dreaming of the break-up of their home through intestinal differences as a possible thing. The world and all that is in it must always seem to them less stable and consecutive than it seemed to their grandfathers; human relations less permanent; contracts less binding, (there is not one which has more impressive functions than the matrimonial contract,) and family traditions, local associations and the credit of a family name less important. What the final product of the experiment will be, it would be hard to say, but we are in hopes it will not be tried out.

Government Seizures—The Payment of Informers.

The Secretary of the Treasury recommends to Congress the repeal of laws which allow shares of fines, penalties and forfeitures to officers of the Government or to informers, and the recommendation is earnestly seconded by the President in his Message. If Congress, acting on this advice, makes a law without loopholes to abolish what at one time were considered necessary stimulants to official and informal zeal, it will destroy one of the corrupting influences now at work under Government patronage, and relieve commerce of a heavy burden.

The law was, of course, intended to prevent fraud in the collection of revenues, but it has nourished into fungus growth more fraud within than existed without official circles. The zeal which our Government agents abroad exhibited in the detection of schemes to evade the Custom House dues naturally had its ulterior motive—a share in the seizures. The merchant sending goods to the United States was not left to his own evil tendencies to transgress by invoicing under value, but was incited thereto by the birds of prey, who swooped down on the victim when caught in the act. Sometimes the unwary foreigner, in the absence of some technical knowledge of law, was persuaded into error through the same agency, and then sacrificed for the spoils. Thus, a number of Government officers organized a regular system of setting traps to ensnare foreign merchants and manufacturers into a violation of the laws which govern the method of triplicate invoices. This organization, whose object is plunder, is not confined to foreign ports in its operations, but extends to the revenue service here, and thus presents a combination from which the foreign trader obtains neither justice nor mercy.

The evil effects of the law extend further than the corruption of Treasury agents and officials, and individual wrong done to foreign traders. They are seen in the destruction of commerce, of whatever kind, in which Government agents have operated seizures. The opinion is now understood to be widely spread among the mercantile and manufacturing classes of Europe that the exportation of *ad valorem* articles into the United States is a venture of such risk, that they have resolved on finding and do find other channels of trade.

The law, in its results, is here considered only as far as it applies to importations. The evils which it has brought about at home, in production and manufacture, are on a more gigantic scale, and it is to be hoped that Congress will coöperate with the President and the Secretary of the Treasury in removing the source of very serious evils.

The New Misdemeanor.

Mr. TRUMBULL has very promptly opened the Civil Service question in Congress, determined, doubtless, that it shall not be claimed this Winter, as last, that there is "no time to give it proper attention." He opens it, too, with a somewhat novel feature, his bill being one "to relieve members of Congress from importunity, and to preserve the independence of the different Departments of the Government." It proceeds to declare that the recommendation of any person to Executive appointment, by any Congressman whose opinion has not been asked for by the appointing power, shall be accounted a misdemeanor," punishable by a fine of $1,000 for each offence; and also that it shall operate to prevent the person so recommended from being lawfully appointed.

At first sight this seems an extraordinary way of effecting a reform in the Civil Service, partly because of its very partial and surface operation, and partly because it makes that a "misdemeanor" in law which is not one in morals. Indeed, the moderate use of recommendation by members of Congress and by Delegates from Territories is one desirable source of information for the President and for heads of Departments to guide them in their selection of proper officeholders in the Executive Departments. As such, it is intrinsically no crime to recommend, or even to directly solicit, appointments. Mr. TRUMBULL, however, would probably meet this objection by saying that he provides for obtaining this information by removing the odium and the penalty of the misdemeanor from those who are "asked for information" on the subject. But the bill still seems to rest somewhat on the principle that "children should be seen and not heard," and it is possible that members of Congress may not like to be cut off thus peremptorily from recommendations which will remain open to Governors and other officers of States, and to people in general through the country. On the other hand, however, if members of Congress are willing to forego this privilege of theirs, we shall be glad to commend the measure as one, not indeed completely solving the Civil Service problem, but at least honestly and earnestly aiming at its solution in one particular. It is possible, also, that Congressmen in general may regard the bill as Senator TRUMBULL, to judge from his remarks, unquestionably regards it,—as one simply designed to "relieve them from importunity." It must be a great annoyance, as well as a great loss of time and of working power to Congressmen, to find their constituents harassing them and dogging them from one end of a session to the other, and even throughout their vacations, to fulfill certain imaginary "pledges," express or implied, made by them during the canvass in which they were elected. It is certain, also, that certain unworthy officers have been appointed on the ground of their Congressional indorsement, produced by just such solicitations. If therefore, we repeat, members are willing to forego the privilege of recommendation in consideration of the nuisances connected with that privilege, no doubt it would be a benefit to them and to the country. Congress, instead of being the mere prey of officeseekers, would then become a more efficient body, with far more leisure and far more independence.

The Want of a Down-Town Hospital.

We cannot but think that the governors of the City Hospital have committed a grave mistake in doing away with their down-town hospital. In a large City like ours there are numerous sudden accidents; the falling under vehicles, the fracture of limbs, or wounds from explosions and the breaking of machinery, or cases of apoplexy or unexpected illness to strangers. Many of these are cases of the severance of arteries or of peculiar danger, where a conveyance of the person for two or three miles to another hospital would be fatal. Such instances in the course of a year amount to a very considerable number.

When the present City Hospital is entirely removed, there will be no place, short of Bellevue Hospital, where such unfortunate persons can be cared for. But against Bellevue there is, whether justly or not, a great prejudice, even among the poorer classes.

The sailors who have, for a hundred years, by the payment of "hospital money," enjoyed a share, when wounded or suddenly sick, of the excellent conveniences and care of the City Hospital, often declare that "they would rather die than go to Bellevue!" This may be a very unjust prejudice, —still it exists. Moreover, Bellevue is particularly designed for the poorest class, and there are thousands of cases in the course of the year in the lower part of the City, of persons able and willing to pay for their board and medical attendance.

If, in the coming Spring, when the last vestiges of the City Hospital are removed, any one of our readers should suddenly meet with the instance of a foreign gentleman attacked with an unexpected illness in one of our down-town hotels, and far from his home or friends, he would really be at a loss to know what to do for him. If it were a contagious disorder, the hotels would cast him out, and there would be no resource but to carry the unfortunate foreigner for three miles to a hospital for paupers. If he were from a Catholic country, he would remember with regret the many conveniences and luxuries which the forethought of his fellow-religionists had thrown around the sick or wounded stranger, of whatever creed or race, in his own land, and he would be strongly tempted to curse such Protestant charity. Bellevue, moreover, is too far for any practical use in the part of the City where are the most factories and shops, and, therefore, the most liability to accident.

The City Hospital will terminate in a month an honorable career of a century. It has been a benefaction beyond estimate to the stranger and the unfortunate. Why, after so many useful years, should it close its hospitable doors to this portion of our City? It still retains a building which cost $140,000, capable of accommodating 240 patients. It will enjoy from its recent sales or leases of real estate alone an annual income of $140,000. Why not employ this building, or purchase another, in a locality like the Battery, for a small City hospital?

One thing is clear, the public will have a down-town hospital. And we have no doubt that our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens will apply to the next Legislature for both land and means to do that which an ancient and wealthy Protestant corporation had not the wisdom to execute. That they will succeed in their application, and deserve to succeed, who can doubt?

Line and Staff in the Navy.

The true solution of the vexed line and staff question must evidently be sought in a fair compromise between the demands of the extremists of one school of opinion and the other. We heard, during the late war, or rather after it, a Bureau Chief, who never had seen an action, and never proposed to see one, demanding that his staff-rank should be that of "Rear-Admiral." On the other hand, we find some line officers, who have seen few or no battles, demanding that even surgeons and engineers, who have shared the perils of glorious naval victories, shall have no rank at all, because they are "non-combatants."

Now, it is perfectly evident that if the matter be referred to Congress, as it will be this Winter, neither of these extreme views can be maintained. We cannot suppose that either has found favor with the Naval Board, to which Mr. ROBESON has lately referred the subject, and before which, as it is composed of the six Chiefs of Bureaus—and therefore includes those of Medicine and Surgery and of Chief Engineering—the case of the Surgeons and Engineers has received, we may suppose, fair consideration.

In the first place, is it true that we can pronounce the staff "non-combatants" in any such invidious sense as extremists of the line adopt? A Paymaster is not necessarily a valorous fighter, but he is exposed to the perils of action when on board the ship in battle, and may be called on, we believe, to repel boarders, in which case he becomes most essentially a combatant. A Surgeon is not a sailor, but he shares all a sailor's dangers in time of peace, and not a few of them in time of war. An Engineer is not a midshipman, and may not know how to sail a pleasure boat; but in these days of steam navigation, when the line-of-battle ship has given place to the monitor, when stokers outnumber sailors, and when it is even more important to steam a ship than to sail it, it will not do to look down on Engineers—independent of the fact that, as on the Mississippi during the late war, their situation is often nearly as exposed, and their dangers from a shot entering the ship are as great as that of others.

But, passing this point for a moment, suppose we admit the accuracy of this distinction between combatant and non-combatant, —how does it follow that this distinction should be used for depriving the staff of any rank due to it on other grounds? No such discrimination is made in the army, and none such need be, therefore, it seems to us, in the navy. For example, it would be an extraordinary thing if a general officer's staff in the army had no rank; or, putting the case more accurately, if officers serving in Bureaus—in the Pay Department, in the Medical Department, or in the Engineer Corps—were thereby deprived of the rank otherwise due to them?

Nor should we overlook the fallacious consideration sometimes presented, that surgeons and chaplains, in the event of being captured by an enemy, are not usually considered prisoners of war. It is only necessary to say that, as this distinction is not of force, on the present subject, in the army, it need not be in the navy, especially as Paymasters and Surgeons rarely or never have similar exemption, and are often imprisoned. In the army, Paymasters have been brevetted not only for "meritorious services" in their own lines of duty, but for gallantry in special actions, in which, finding an opportunity for being useful under fire, they accepted it.

On the other hand, however, we think the staff have pushed their demands in a way quite as extreme and objectionable as the line have opposed them. No doubt it was the ridiculous pretensions, in good part, already alluded to, on the part of some of the staff, to rank as high as the line, when their own consciousness of the nature of their vocations should have suggested a different standard, that roused the line to extreme hostility.

What we think can be arranged—certainly ought to be arranged—is a fair compromise between these diverse demands. Lately the controversy has been embittered in many ways. The line, on the one hand, having that "possession which is nine points of the law," sometimes treat the dispute a little too cavalierly or derisively. The staff, on the other hand, bent on having rank, do not scruple sometimes to attack the whole service, in hopes of thereby injuring the confidence of the country in the line. If the Naval Board can handle this question properly, or Congress shall show itself equal to the task, we may perhaps soon see the end of a controversy already greatly injurious to the discipline and efficiency of the service, and likely to be more so in future.

The extreme protectionists of the Ways and Means Committee push things a little too far when they oppose the presence of the Special Commissioner of Revenue at its sittings. The Committee is supposed to be in search of information on matters connected with the industry and revenues of the country, and Mr. WELLS is of all men best qualified to furnish it. His office invests him with an authority which the Committee should respect, and his reports have given him an influence over public opinion which the members of that Committee cannot afford to disregard. If it is proposed to legislate this session wholly and solely in the interest of the monopolists, the war upon Mr. WELLS is intelligible. But the agitation for tariff reform will go on, and will acquire strength from the audacity with which the monopolists are preparing to defend their position.

* * *

One of the minor necessities of the session is the removal of the political disabilities over which Congress retains control. The moment has not arrived, perhaps, for the adoption of this course, nor will it until the work of reconstruction shall be ended. But when Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are restored to the Union, and when Georgia shall have complied in good faith with conditions which her Democratic legislators have shamelessly violated, the removal of all disabilities will be in order. *That*, indeed, will be required as the finishing touch of reconstruction—as the crowning evidence of the nation's desire for peace and good-fellowship. Special exceptions there may be, but they should be defined, and all others who now suffer should be reinvested with the attributes of citizenship.

* * *

Recorder HACKETT's charge has much in it which will attract the special attention of the public, and which calls for the close consideration of the Grand Jury. We may particularly instance his remarks upon the practice of carrying pistols. He would not absolutely prohibit the custom, because he fears that defenceless citizens would be left at the mercy of thieves and ruffians, who would still go armed. But he thinks that a "law raising a presumption that whoever injured another by a pistol should have intended the injury in its worst sense," would have a good effect. The Recorder also charges the Grand Jury in reference to the McFARLAND trial in a spirit which is due to his position. The Grand Jury have little room for doubt as to their decision, and it falls upon the ordinary jury to enter thoroughly into the case. The Recorder, however, adjures the Grand Jury to indict any persons, "no matter how elevated in life they may be," if they believe that bigamy was committed, or was aided and abetted, in the recent marriage.

* * *

Have the City authorities made up their minds to do absolutely nothing for us? We defy any one to name a single street that they have yet made even an attempt to cleanse. The heavy fall of snow has turned into mud and slush, and the whole traffic of the City is seriously impeded. By one of those exhibitions of stupidity which we are pretty well used to in this City, the street contractors are exempted from the necessity of clearing snow away, although it might be carted off to the river on either side with little difficulty. Last year the corporation made a special grant for getting rid of the snow—this year it seems paralyzed. Even the law compelling inhabitants of houses to clear the sidewalks is not enforced. The state of the town is a disgrace to us. To be sure it nearly always is—but we are getting worse instead of better, and presently the principal thoroughfares will be impassable. Will the Mayor see what he can do?

* * *

If horses were capable of expressing their opinions of the human race, they would be able to say a good deal just now calculated to put us out of conceit with ourselves. They could give many substantial reasons for the conclusion that we are without pity, except the little that is forced into us by the law. The way horses are lashed and cut about, and set to draw loads far beyond their strength, is enough to move the most stony heart with compassion. When a car is off the track the men inside will not even step off while the poor animals drag it on again. Under these circumstances which has a right to be called the superior animal—the horse or the man?

* * *

Perhaps Mr. DICKENS could not find anywhere a better illustration of his famous aphorism, "How not to do it," than this great yacht race across the Atlantic, "which never is, but always to be, run." Mr. ASHBURY and the London *Post* are debating it again, and we have an idea the pensive public are growing rather tired of the "yepistolary correspondence," as Andrew Fairservice would term it. The world of readers on both sides want an Atlantic race—*that* they can comprehend, and would like to see it; but we are all baffled and intolerably confused by that flourish about *five* races, to be run here and there—some among the Channel Islands, and "other some" near New-York, including probably a run round Staten Island, through the Kills, and a *periplus* of Long Island by way of Hell Gate. In this matter also, "where there is a will there is a way," and we think the simplest and directest way would be from the Old Head of Kinsale or Cape Clear to the Narrows.

* * *

Our Paris correspondent draws attention to the "incapacity" of the canal at Suez, and the grounding of a vessel belonging to the Eastern Peninsular Company as well as a couple of Egyptian steamers. These facts show beyond gainsay that M. LESSEPS has something more to do in that great business, and that he did not turn out his work in quite "apple-pie order" on the day of inauguration. At the same time, nobody who understands that ground could suppose the canal would be a perfect thing at first. It will require a good deal of dredging yet, and many patchings and pluggings of leaky walls and mounds; and it will still continue to require its yearly repairs like most other matters of human construction. Shallowness, however, can be easily remedied in that Pelusian mud.

* * *

It is too bad that our men of science—paleontologists or ethnologists—should not only have the difficulties of nature and antiquity to strive against, but be also "bothered" by the rogueries of what Micawber calls their "fellow-man." There was the Onondaga Giant, who—well, we now see what that conundrum cut in gypsum has come to; and, when the Gothamites in general have got a look at him, they will, we suppose, know in some degree what to think of him. Then, as for that "skull of Calaveras," found "in the deep-delved earth," and shuffled from owner to owner for over two years, till Professor WHITNEY brought it forward to prove that men were living very far down among the Neozoics, and contemporary with mastodons and other monsters of the Cretaceous Group—that also has come to grief. A writer in a San Francisco paper gives an account of it, and nobody will be disposed to swear by it, as a piece of chronological evidence, any longer.

* * *

The Blackfeet have never taken part, as a tribe, we believe, in the Indian campaigns of the last five years, in which the Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and several other tribes, have been more or less concerned. But, more than once, it has been supposed that bands, or parts of bands, of Blackfeet have joined other marauding parties. The tidings of their present depredations in Montana are very serious, because the Blackfeet muster, if we remember aright, about 7,000 strong, and could give great trouble, not only to our slender garrisons pushed out in that far-north region of the Indian domain, but, above all, to the citizens of the Territory. The report is that the Blackfeet "have left their reservations, organized into mounted parties, and are robbing and murdering white citizens in the most barbarous manner." In two previous years we have had reports of Blackfeet hostilities, which turned out to be false. We fear, however, that this time the tidings are true, and are not exaggerated. The Department Commander is General HANCOCK, and he will take care that even-handed justice is meted out to these marauders.

* * *

There is a good idea at the bottom of the bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. THAYER. It proposes to amend the Homestead laws so as to require the planting of trees on homestead settlements. The effect of such a measure would be to benefit the country immensely in the course of a few generations. In districts where timber is scarce we should be laying up wealth for posterity, at small cost or trouble to ourselves, by planting trees—to say nothing of the shelter which would be afforded for cattle, and the picturesqueness which would be added to every landscape. The last point may seem of small account, but most people prefer to have their houses pleasantly situated, and nothing improves a homestead more than trees. We do not know in what way Mr. THAYER would carry out his plan, but it is at any rate worth inquiring into.

* * *

¶ It is to be hoped that Governor GEARY, of Pennsylvania, will give ample attention to the case of SCHOEPPE, whose execution is fixed for the 22d instant, and not permit the penalty of the law to be carried into effect unless he is personally satisfied of the guilt of the condemned. There has seldom been, apparently, of late years a more stupid trial for murder, with more stupid advocates and more stupid jurymen. According to appearances, Dr. SCHOEPPE will be the victim of mere circumstantial evidence—of a strange coil of ill-boding combinations, which prejudice the community against him. He, a young man, was made the heir of the elderly woman who died. Suspicion being aroused by that circumstance, he was accused of poisoning her. The medicines administered by him were examined, and no fault found in them. The stomach of the deceased was examined, and a minute quantity of prussic acid was found among its contents. But prussic acid had been employed in a previous analysis for another suspected poison; and is it strange if its remnants were detected in subsequent analysis? Dr. DOREMUS and other distinguished chemists have freely expressed their astonishment at the professional mistakes made in this case; and, while we ask no shelter for a real criminal, we trust Governor GEARY will not sanction a hanging which looks now like nothing but a case of sheer judicial murder.

TELEGRAMS.

Opening of the Ecumenical Council at Rome.

The European Journals on the Message and Treasury Report.

Opposition to Austrian Occupation of Montenegro.

Packet Sunk on the Ohio and Five Lives Lost.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The Opening by the Pope—The Procession to the Vatican—Pius IX. at the Head of Seven Hundred Bishops.

ROME, Dec. 8.—The Ecumenical Council was opened to-day by Pope PIUS IX. The weather was unfavorable, rain falling at intervals throughout the day; but enormous crowds filled the Vatican and lined the streets through which the members of the Council passed. The Pope, followed by 700 Bishops, proceeded to the Hall of the Council amid the ringing of bells and the thundering of cannon from the forts of St. Angelo and Mount Aventine. The Holy Father was in fine health. The galleries of the Hall of Council were occupied by the sovereigns and princes now in Rome, by the members of the *corps diplomatique* and other notables. The ceremonies excelled in grandeur and magnificence any that have taken place in Rome within the present century.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—No Power has a special representative at the Ecumenical Council.

EUROPE.

Newspaper Comment on President Grant's Message—A Ministerial Speech in the French Chambers—Austria and Prussia—The Spanish Republicans.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The *Daily News*, commenting on General GRANT's statement of the *Alabama* question, in his Message, infers that the Americans want indemnity for their feelings rather than for their trade or pockets. This may be given. Diplomacy may oil this international friction, and remove a sentimental grievance, without compromising British interests or pride. ....The continental Press generally applaud Secretary BOUTWELL's plan for the resumption of specie payments....The *Siecle*, of Paris, in its issue to-day, prints a large portion of the report of the Secretary of the American Treasury, received by cable, and in its comments thereon says: "An American promise is equivalent to its fulfillment."....The *Times* in an article on American finances says: "The fact that repudiation has been practiced by all the States except Massachusetts, associated with the theory which widely obtains in the Union that gold debts may be paid in paper, injures American securities. Offers of conversion will arouse distrust and defer success....The appointment of Rev. Dr. TEMPLE as Bishop of Exeter has been confirmed, notwithstanding the protests and arguments made against it....It is reported that the United States steamer *Plymouth* will not accompany the remains of GEORGE PEABODY to America, but will return to the Mediterranean.... Shallow iron steamers are building on the Tyne for the navigation of the Suez Canal. Mr. ASHBURY, who sailed through the Canal in his yacht *Cambria*, writes that after taking careful soundings he is of the opinion that no vessel drawing over nineteen feet of water can pass through the Canal....The English Ministry have refused to accept the modifications of the Treaty of Commerce between England and France, proposed by the latter.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day M. FORCADE DE LA ROQUETTE, Minister of the Interior, made a speech in favor of the verification of the election of M. DREOLLE, a Government candidate for the Corps. He declared that the Government defended the country against evil doctrines, and the country indorsed it. In the towns only disorders prevailed. He was in favor of putting down the evil doers who had disgraced Paris and other towns during the late election. He concluded by assuring the Deputies that the Government wished to establish liberty, but with prudence and firmness. The speech of the Minister was warmly applauded. The right of M. DREOLLE to a seat was sustained by a vote of 171 affirmatives to 77 negatives....General N. P. BANKS has arrived in this city....The Prince of MONTENEGRO has protested against the intention of Austria to occupy his territory with troops, and the Prussian Government sustains MONTENEGRO.

BREST, Dec. 8.—The steamship *Lafayette*, of the General Transatlantic Company's line, arrived here at 11 o'clock this forenoon.

MADRID, Dec. 8.—The Republicans have appointed a committee to investigate the cases of those Republicans who are to be tried for their participation in the recent insurrection.

FLORENCE, Dec. 8.—The Congress of Deists has assembled in Naples.

A DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

An Ohio River Packet Sunk—Four or Five Lives Lost—Collisions with Piers and Bridges.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 8.—The Wheeling and Parkersburg packet *Rebecca* ran into Pier No. 4, at Parkersburg, last night, and sunk immediately. Thirteen lives were lost. All the passengers are reported to be saved. The lost are supposed to have been deck hands. No further particulars have as yet been received.

Later Particulars—The Drowned Reduced to Four or Five.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 8.—Late reports from Parkersburg reduce the loss of life to four or five. The vessel is probably a total loss. The passengers were all saved. Disasters occur daily by colliding with the piers of the new bridges at Bellaire and Parkersburg, and a number of similar accidents are reported as having occurred at the Steubenville bridge.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 8—Evening.—Five bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the steamer *Rebecca* up to this evening, as follows: SANFORD KARR, JOHN KARR, —— HENTHORN and —— LONG, and one, name unknown. These are all that are positively known to be lost, though it is reported and believed that six or eight more persons are missing. The cabin passengers barely escaped with their lives, losing all their baggage. The boat was valued at $30,000, and was insured for $12,000 in Wheeling and Cincinnati companies.

CUBA.

Attempt to Fire a Town—Movement to Destroy a Rebel Camp.

HAVANA, Dec. 8.—An attempt was lately made to burn the town of Juin, but it was frustrated. Many persons suspected of complicity in the plot have been arrested. The troops from Sancti Espiritu are marching toward Puerto Principe. It is supposed the intention of the troops is to destroy a rebel encampment planted on that road. The *Gertrude* is reported ashore on Roman Key. General LESCA has arrived in Havana, sick. The steamer *Florida* sailed to-day for Vera Cruz.

Temperance Politics—The New-Hampshire Alliance—A Separate Ticket to be Nominated.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 8.—An adjourned meeting of the Committee of the State Temperance Alliance was held here to-day. The question of the expediency of running an independent candidate at the March election came up. The opinions expressed were mostly in favor of such a course. In the afternoon Rev. Dr. BARROWS reported a series of resolutions, the first and last of which were adopted. They denounce both political parties; assert that they are under control of the rum interest; declare the necessity of a new party, and fix on the 12th day of January for the assembling of a State Convention at Concord. The second resolution was very severe in denouncing the Republican Party. It was passed, after discussion, and subsequently rescinded. On motion of Rev. M. HARDY, Rev. Dr. BARROWS, T. CRAWFORD and Colonel H. D. PIERCE were appointed a Committee to issue the call for the Convention.

THE WEST.

Indian Outrages in Wyoming—Fatal Mining Accident—The Montana Legislature—Deputy Marshal Murdered.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—A letter from Laramie, Dec. 4, says:

"The Indian troubles in Wyoming are quite alarming. Bands of Sioux are roving through the Territory, robbing and murdering. The mail party that left Fort Laramie was driven in by the Indians. Another that left several days previous had not been heard from, and it is feared they have been captured."

A special dispatch from Central City, Col., reports a terrible accident in a mine by falling of timber. Three men were instantly killed and several others were wounded.

VIRGINIA CITY, Montana, Dec. 8.—The Montana Legislature is unable to meet for want of a quorum. It is expected, however, that a sufficient number of members will be present to-morrow. It is thought the session of the Legislature will be short.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—L. T. MOSES, of Sedalia, Mo., Deputy United States Marshal, was shot and killed in Camden County last Saturday evening. He had gone there to arrest a man named FELIX WHITEWORTH for running an illicit distillery. WHITEWORTH is a desperate character, and is supposed to be the murderer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8.—The following telegram was received at the Internal Revenue office to-day:

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 8.

Deputy Marshal MOSES was shot dead on the 4th inst. by FELIX WHITEWORTH, in Camden County. Please instruct the Marshal to send a force immediately.

(Signed,) MACK J. LEAMING, Assessor.

Commissioner DELANO has telegraphed the Assessor for fuller particulars.

The Iowa Account with the Government—The Bank of Tennessee.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The forthcoming report of the Auditor of Iowa will show that the State has received of the Federal Government, in part payment for money expended in raising, equipping and sending troops into the field, the sum of $483,386. The State still holds claims for $193,214 against the General Government, which have not yet been passed on.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 8.—Mr. WATSON, Trustee of the Bank of Tennessee, reported to the Legislature to-day that the circulation of said bank was $3,486,269, exclusive of the fractional currency and Torbett issue. He could not determine the reliable assets.

State Taxation of United States Bonds—Interesting Decision.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 8.—Judge HOKE, of the Jefferson County Court, rendered an important decision to-day in the case of The Commonwealth of Kentucky *vs.* The Louisville City National Bank, on the application of the attorneys for the defence to dismiss the rule issued. Suit was instituted to recover the tax levied by the State on the income arising from United States bonds held by the bank, and the decision, which will apply to all banks holding such bonds, declares the act of the Legislature constitutional and the act of Congress forbidding the tax unconstitutional. An appeal will be made.

FIRES.

The Philadelphia Commercial Exchange Fire—The Loss in Waukesha, Wis.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 8—The members of the Commercial Exchange, undaunted by the destruction of their hall, met to-day at MICHENERS & Co.'s store, on Arch-street, and resumed business. Their hall will be rebuilt immediately, the insurance being sufficient to replace it. The Western Union Telegraph Company has reopened an office in the neighborhood to replace the station burned out in the building. The origin of the fire, although generally attributed to an explosion of gas, is still a mystery.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The following are the losses by fire at Waukesha, Wis., yesterday: Home, of New-York, $2,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $1,000; International, of New-York, $1,000; JOHN ANDERSON, crockery, &c., has an insurance of $3,000 in the International, of New-York, and JOHN BOYLE, groceries, $1,000 in the Home, of New-York.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—A fire at London, Iowa, last night, destroyed a hotel, three warehouses and four stores. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The following are the probable losses: BEDELL & DODD, $2,000, insured; PETERSON BROS., $20,000, insured for $12,000; NORTHRUP & CO., $3,000, insured for $1,000; A. PARR, $8,000, no insurance; V. A. BENNETT, $500, no insurance; J. KELSO, $3,000, insured for $1,500.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Ship Orion—Died from Injuries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—A dispatch from Los Angeles says the ship *Orion*, from New-York for San Francisco, went ashore on Yuigo Shoal, near San Diego, on the night of Dec. 6. She was rescued by the steamer *Oriflamme*, and towed into the harbor of San Diego, leaking badly. She will probably discharge her cargo. The crew are down with the scurvy. No further particulars have been received....G. O. RAWLINGS, United States Revenue Collector for the San Francisco District, died to-day from injuries received by the bursting of a sugar drying pan at a sugar refinery recently.

San Francisco Legislature—A Ship Missing.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Both branches of the California Legislature to-day notified the Governor that they were ready for business. The Governor's message will be delivered to-morrow. The bill retaining in office the Democratic Superintendent of Schools, passed the Senate and Assembly by a strict party vote. The Board of Education heretofore elected a Superintendent, but the bill as passed to-day postpones the matter until the next general election....The bark *Almena*, Capt. HARMON, which left Baltimore, Md., on the 14th of June, with a cargo of coal for this port, has not yet arrived, and it is feared she has been lost. When last spoken, her stern-post and cutwater were gone, her chain-bolts battered, and she was otherwise damaged. Blue lights and rockets were seen off Monterey Bay a few nights since, and it is thought they were sent up by the *Almena*.

Judge Busteed in Montgomery, Ala.—His Course Indorsed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 8.—Judge BUSTEED is here, for the purpose, it is understood, of holding a Bankrupt Court. The following resolution was adopted by the Huntsville Bar, at the late session of the Court, which causes much comment here:

Resolved, That Hon. RICHARD BUSTEED, by the dignity, courtesy, impartiality and ability with which he has dispatched the business of this term, has won the respect and esteem of the Bar, and entitled himself and the Court over which he presides to the public confidence.

Bold Robbery in Albany—About $2,500 Worth of Diamonds Stolen.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—A bold and successful diamond robbery was perpetrated in this city this evening. About 6 o'clock a thief entered the jewelry store of W. H. WILLIAMS, No. 488 Broadway, under pretence to buy, but really for the purpose of theft. While looking at a diamond ring he dropped it on the floor behind the counter, and as Mr. ROBERT D. WILLIAMS, son of the proprietor, was about to pick it up, the thief seized the tray, containing about $2,500 worth of diamonds, and ran toward the door. Mr. WILLIAMS pursued, but was compelled to retreat at the muzzle of a pistol, a confederate of the thief opened the door, and the latter backed out. The door was then closed and fastened on the outside by means of a piece of rope with a ring attached to each end. One ring was placed on the door-knob and the other on the hook that holds the iron bar that encircles the shutters of the show-window, thus fastening Mr. WILLIAMS in the store. The thieves escaped by jumping into a cutter. Three of the rings dropped by the thief in the store were recovered. Mr. WILLIAMS, the proprietor of the store, was absent, having left for New-York to-day.

BASE BALL.

The Convention of the National Association in Boston—Election of Officers—New-York the Next Place of Meeting.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The National Base-Ball Association met at the rooms of the Lowell Club this morning at 11 o'clock. The Convention was called to order by the Second Vice-President, J. R. ROGERS, of Pennsylvania. Recording Secretary C. E. COON, of the District of Columbia, and Treasurer N. N. ROGERS, of Massachusetts, were present. The other officers were absent. The following named Associations were represented: New-York, eighty-five clubs by nine delegates; Pennsylvania, twenty-three clubs by three delegates; New-Jersey, twenty-one clubs by three delegates; Massachusetts, seventeen clubs by two delegates; Missouri, twelve clubs by two delegates; Ohio, two delegates, and the District of Columbia, five clubs by one delegate. The various reports for the year were read. The report of the Recording Secretary suggesting that he be authorized to procure new engraved certificates to issue to members, was adopted.

The following named officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, A. N. Bush; First Vice-President, J. H. Westervelt, of New-Jersey; Second Vice-President, L. P. Fuller, of Missouri; Recording Secretary, C. E. Coon, of District of Columbia; Corresponding Secretary, A. T. Goshom, of Ohio; Treasurer, W. A. Conant, of New-York.

The Kentucky Base-Ball Club of Kentucky was admitted to the Association on a statement being made that there were not a sufficient number of clubs in the State to form a State Association.

Mr. WILDEY, of New-York, offered a resolution recognizing the *National Chronicle* as the official paper of the fraternity, which was adopted.

The amended constitution was taken up by sections and passed. The most noticeable alterations were one requiring applications for membership in this Association to be made ten days before the annual meeting, instead of thirty, as heretofore; another fixing the last Wednesday of November for the annual meeting of the Association, instead of December, and another fixing the sum of fifty cents, instead of $1, as heretofore, as the annual dues from each club belonging to the Association.

After acting upon these articles the Convention took a recess until 3:30 P. M.

The afternoon session was called to order by President BUSH, and on motion the rules and regulations, with proposed amendments, were taken up and acted upon by sections, as in the case of the constitution. The principal amendments adopted were as follows: Giving the umpire permission to call striker, in the same manner as in the calling of balls, without giving warning; in case of an equal number of runs between two clubs in a game, and where one refuses to continue it, giving the other club the game with a score of nine to nothing; striking out the section which makes a distinction between amateur and professional clubs.

Mr. CANTRELL, in behalf of the New-York delegation, offered a resolution, which was adopted, rescinding the penalty of expulsion against EDWARD DUFFY, and reinstating him.

After the usual votes of thanks, Mr. J. R. ROGERS, of Pennsylvania, offered a motion that the next annual meeting be held in Cincinnati. An amendment substituting New-York as the place of meeting was carried. The Convention then adjourned.

By invitation of the Lowell and Harvard Clubs the Association visited Selwyn's Theatre in the evening, and afterward partook of a supper at the Parker House at a late hour, where his Honor Mayor SHURTLEFF presided.

The Texas Election—The Davis Congressional Ticket Probably Elected.

GALVESTON, Dec. 8.—Returns from forty-six counties give DAVIS 5,489 majority, and FLANNAGAN, for Lieutenant-Governor, 8,260 majority.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—General W. S. CLARK, member of Congress elect, from the Third District of Texas, passed through here yesterday for Washington. He claims that DAVIS is elected Governor. The probability is that all the candidates for Congress on the Davis ticket are elected by good majorities. Also both branches of the Legislature for the same party.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

CLIFTON, Ontario, Dec. 8.—JAMES S. PIERCE, an old resident of Suspension Bridge, jumped off the Suspension Bridge into the Rapids, this afternoon. Intemperance and pecuniary embarrassment prompted the suicide.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Dec. 8.—DANIEL SUNDERLAND, of Washington Township, Lycoming County, was thrown on a circular saw and his body cut nearly in two, from the shoulder, diagonally, through the heart. He was 31 years of age, and leaves a family.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 8.—The National Board of Trade arrived here to-day under escort of the Norfolk Board of Trade. They were received by General BARRY, and a salute of thirteen guns was fired in their honor. After a collation and walk round the Fortress, they returned to Norfolk.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.—The directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad have appointed the President, C. W. CHAPIN, Vice-President, D. WALDO LINCOLN and Hon. MOSES KIMBALL a committee to investigate the charges of cruelty to animals transported over that road.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 8.—GEORGE ADAMS, of Canastota, fell between the cars of a Central Railway freight train, in this city last night, and was instantly killed.

ST. CATHARINES, Dec. 8.—The propeller *Dromedary* passed down the Welland Canal this morning. This is the last boat of the season.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 8—The New-Jersey Railroad Company have compromised with Mrs. LANE, whose husband was put off the cars on the Hackensack Bridge and drowned, by paying damages.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 8.—The Municipal Convention to-day adopted a resolution asking the General Assembly to amend the Municipal Code so as to authorize the Board of Health to license and regulate houses of ill-fame, and prescribe the limits within which such houses shall exist. The vote stood 27½ to 15½.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—The German physicians of this city hold a meeting to-morrow night to remonstrate against hanging Dr. SCHOEPPE, the Pennsylvania physician who is under sentence of death for poisoning a young woman.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 8.—In the House to-day, leave was asked to bring in a bill changing the law regulating the rate of interest in Kentucky. It provides that where no rate is specified, six per cent. shall be allowed, but that parties may agree upon any higher rate, not exceeding ten per cent.

Fires in Philadelphia—The Destruction of the Commercial Exchange Building.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, Dec. 8.

The present year seems destined to be marked in the history of our city as an era of disastrous fires. The chimes had scarcely ceased their farewell to 1868, and their welcome to 1869, before the bells sounded the alarm for the terrible fire at Broad and Cherry streets. This was succeeded within a fortnight by the conflagration in the Burd Buildings, at Ninth and Chestnut. Then came the annihilation of the Patterson bonded warehouses, with their immensely valuable stock, and now our columns contain detailed accounts of the nearly complete destruction of the capacious and costly building erected by the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce and occupied by that body, the Commercial Exchange and others. A year has not elapsed since the first tenant—the Tradesmen's Bank—moved under the new roof, while it was only on the 1st of March last that the beautiful hall of the Commercial Exchange became sufficiently completed to admit of the transaction of business there. We are glad to know that the loss is one which it will only require time to repair. Though the cost of the structure exceeded a quarter of a million, a great portion of this was expended for the ground and the excavations, so that the amount of insurance will enable the ruin to be restored to its original beauty without additional cost.

The Furman-Street, Brooklyn, Disaster—Testimony of Assistant Fire Marshal Keady.

The inquest on the bodies of THOMAS WALLACE and his boy, who were killed by jumping out of the window during the recent fire in Furman-street, Brooklyn, was resumed by Coroner JONES last evening.

James Dale, foreman of Engine Company No. 5, testified that on the morning of the fire he received the alarm at twenty minutes past six o'clock; that it took ten minutes thereafter to raise steam; that they worked at the fire one hour before the Chief Engineer would allow any person to enter the building.

Patrick Keady testified that he was Assistant Metropolitan Fire Marshal; that he was appointed to that office without his solicitation, and he did not know why he was appointed; he never was a fireman; the building in Furman-street was without any ventilation and a very improper place for any person to live in; it did not come under the Tenement House law, which he had aided in drafting, having been a member of the Legislature in which the act was passed; he had been very much abused for taking part in the effort to pass the Tenement House act.

Mr. SPRAGUE, one of the jurors, observed to the Coroner that Mr. KEADY's testimony was worth nothing.

The inquest was adjourned until next Monday afternoon.

ENGLAND.

Social Questions—The Condition of Agricultural Laborers—English Game Laws.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The social questions which occupy the thoughts of English philanthropists are of great importance. The investigation of the condition of the St. Pancras (London) Pauper Infirmary discloses facts more and more revolting; and this is one of a long series of such exposures, yet these workhouses are under the charge of guardians, inspectors, surgeons, chaplains, hundreds of officials living in luxury, and with ample salaries and appointments. There are more than 1,880 Poor law officers, and 38 Boards of Guardians in London, and their salaries amount to over half a million of dollars. In this St. Pancras Parish there are 93 Poor law officers, whose salaries amount to $35,600. The chaplains, who are able to perform other duties, get from $200 to $1,500 gold; the medical officers from $250 to $2,500; the clerks from $750 to $2,500. Many of the officers have lodgings and rations added to their salaries. Yet with all this well-paid staff there are such things as can be found, I hope, in no other country. Last week a man died of starvation in the streets of Bradford, though a discretionary order for relief had been given him by the Guardians; but relief or admission to the House was refused by the relieving officer, who has been committed for manslaughter. This week a poor girl in London drowned herself in the canal, and her sister attempted to do the same, from mere dread of going to the Poor House.

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

The Commissioners appointed to investigate the condition of agricultural laborers in England have made reports, which give some idea of the rural districts. Much of the lighter work is done by women and boys. In the noble County of Warwickshire women get from sixpence to tenpence a day, and the Irishwomen are said to be very efficient laborers. Boys get from one shilling and sixpence to three shillings a week. With board boys' wages begin at thirty shillings—seven dollars and a half in gold—a year. The cottages are miserably unhealthy and demoralizing. In Worcestershire laborers get small wages—nine shillings to thirteen shillings a week—and are only found in cider, of which they drink from two to six quarts a day. Nearly all the men are drunken, and men drunk on cider generally abuse their wives. The cider is also said to be a cause of the prevailing rheumatism. In sixty-three parishes in Staffordshire twenty-five per cent. of the cottages had only one bedroom, "and nine per cent. contained a family with three children, or more, living in that one bedroom." In Shropshire the cottages are described as "infamous"

"'Tumbledown and ruinous, not water-tight, very deficient in bedroom accommodation and in decent sanitary arrangements.' On some estates 'the laborers herd in the open villages; while on many others cottages are to be found belonging to the owner of the soil, which are a disgrace to any civilized country.' With regard to education, it is reported 'that large numbers of children who need instruction are left without it, partly, it may be, from lack of school accommodation, but still more from lack of proper interest on the part of the parents.' The condition of the peasantry, 'in no part very satisfactory, is deplorably low in the hill country of the southwest.' Wages are low, the hours of labor are long, agreements between employers and laborers are uncertain, and the system of 'privileges' and of part payment in beer and cider prevails."

And these are the rich central counties of England, where the country is one great garden of beauty and the land pays immense revenues to its lordly proprietors. How people live in the remoter districts you may have read in the accounts published some time ago of the labor gangs in the East in some papers descriptive of Yorkshire life, in *Chambers's Journal*, &c. How some people live in Devonshire I find described in a paragraph in the *Times*, which I copy purely for the benefit of those who are interested in ethnology.

"The head of the family is an old man, and he is the owner of thirty acres of land. On this property he has no house, but in a barn, without windows or doors, he, his wife, his son, three daughters, unmarried, and a numerous progeny reside. There is scarcely a vestige of furniture in this dilapidated building, and the manner in which these people live is of the rudest, coarsest and even savage-like character. A pit dug in the centre of the barn serves for the dormitory in which the members of the family sleep, with the exception of two of them. These two are a daughter and her friend, and they sleep in a hayrick in an adjacent field. To the clergyman of the parish and the neighbors they behave in the most shameful manner. They sing obscene songs when the reverend gentleman passes; they perform the most disgusting and nameless acts when he is in the company of ladies; and those who are obnoxious to them they pelt with stones and mud as they go by their wretched domicile. In the Summer they may be seen in the fields at work almost in a state of nudity. Depredations in the neighborhood are frequent. Gates and gate-posts, and other objects of utility, often disappear, and threats of violence are common. We may add that members of the family have been several times convicted of offences. And yet these people continue their savage habits to the annoyance and disgust of their neighbors, treating the remonstrances of the clergyman with mockery, ribaldry and obscenity, and setting the rules of civilized life at defiance."

When Sir SAMUEL BAKER returns from his expedition up the Nile, I shall advise him to take a turn in North Devon—though he need not go beyond the sound of Bow Bells to find plenty of savages.

ENGLISH GAME LAWS.

Every local paper in England contains accounts of battles constantly occurring between poachers and gamekeepers. I send you, a specimen paragraph:

"Two other desperate poaching affrays are reported. In the neighborhood of Eaton Hall, in Cheshire, the other morning, eight keepers, in the employment of the Marquis of WESTMINSTER, were attacked by a party of twelve poachers. The fight lasted nearly an hour—sticks, stones and guns being freely used. Ultimately the keepers were compelled to retreat, nearly all of them having been more or less severely hurt. Two of the poachers were shot, and one of them is not expected to live. The other affray took place near Barnsley, where, on Sunday morning, a gamekeeper was shot in the breast, but not mortally wounded."

The English Game laws are the cause of more fighting and murder than the Land laws of Ireland; yet the country is so accustomed to it that these constantly-occurring and often bloody affrays are seldom noticed in the metropolitan journals. MONADNOCK.

Woman Suffrage Convention at Newark, N. J.

The second annual Convention of the New-Jersey Woman's Suffrage Association met last evening at the Opera House in Newark, and was attended by a crowded auditory. It will continue throughout the day, to-day, closing with the session this evening. The exercises last evening were preliminary to the regular work of the Convention, which will begin at 10 A. M. to-day. The charge for admission last evening was twenty-five cents, for the disbursement of which sum the audience had the pleasure of listening, not only to the orators who held forth on the occasion, but also to the Hutchinsons, who enlivened the proceedings with singing. LUCY STONE presided. In opening the proceedings, she alluded to the fact that the Association was formed in Vineland. It has one thousand members, four hundred of whom are voters, and control elections in the county where Vineland is situated. The question of woman suffrage, she said, could not be ignored. It was making great progress, especially in the Western States, and was destined to succeed, because it was founded on principles of justice. The women of the country, now that negroes and ignorant classes from Europe and Asia were about to be admitted to the franchise by the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, were no longer willing to be classed with idiots, lunatics, men guilty of infamous crimes, who would soon be the only unfranchised classes. The lady had much to say as to the aristocracy of sex, which had been up to this time admitted as a necessity, but which must give way to feelings of justice and equality that would never be fully secured until woman was invested with the ballot.

Miss CELIA BURLEIGH, of Brooklyn, followed, and held forth on the necessity of individualizing woman. She thought that every institution in the country was insecure at present; they gave no promise of continuance. Woman's influence was necessary to purify our politics. Refusing to be serfs any longer, women now demanded their prerogatives as peers. The speaker severely criticised Dr. BUSHNELL for the stand he had taken against woman suffrage, and closed by appealing to all fair-minded men to aid in giving the ballot to their wives, sisters, mothers and daughters.

Dr. HENRY BLACKWELL and Rev. PHEBE H. HANNAFORD followed with short addresses, after which the proceedings terminated.

THE FREE LOVE QUESTION.

The Richardson-McFarland Case before the Woman's Suffrage Association—Startling Opinions and Resolutions.

Many new faces made their appearance yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the National Woman's Suffrage Association. The room was quite full and the meeting of more than ordinary interest. Dr. HALLOCK was chosen chairman. Mr. POOLE's resolution, given below, came before the Association for discussion.

Mrs. NORTON offered the following resolution which was tabled:

Whereas, At the Richardson inquest, in the informal examination of MCFARLAND, the murderer, he, acting under the advice of counsel, declares (reciting the substance of MCFARLAND's statement) the aim of his declaration being to manufacture and predetermine public sentiment in favor of the prisoner; and, as the acquittal of the assassin must tend to demoralize men and encourage individual vengeance by the bloodthirsty and vindictive taking the law into their own hands, thereby anticipating justice; and, in the firm belief that had SICKLES and COLE suffered the just punishment for their crimes this murder would never have occurred;

Resolved, That we deprecate the course of the said counsel and warn the public against a most cunning device designed to defeat the aims of justice, and influence the verdict of a jury whose duty it is to be impartial, and who must be governed by facts, irrespective of feeling.

After a pause of a few minutes to enable the Society to take breath, Mr. POOLE said, with reference to his resolution, that the Richardson affair properly afforded them an opportunity of looking into the causes and showing the inconsistency of a paper planting itself on politics instead of on principle. He thought the New-York Divorce laws ought to be amended. The *Tribune* opposed movements looking to any amendment of the Divorce laws. There was a "poetic justice" in Mr. RICHARDSON's being assassinated in the *Tribune* office. Any man who, being summoned, had failed to appear and marry Mr. RICHARDSON and Mrs. MCFARLAND would have been no man at all. O. B. FROTHINGHAM was the noblest Roman of them all. This was just the case to call attention to the inconsistency of the Press on all public questions. Women to-day were in the same abject condition that they were in years ago. He wanted to plead a little for his sex. They inherited the belief that they were the lords of creation. People must be taught to believe that neither has any property qualification in the other. Any attempt to better affairs brings up the cry of "Free Love."

Mrs. BLAKE spoke on the conservative side. She felt it to be her duty as a wife and a mother to say something on the question of divorce. She took exception to many of Mr. POOLE's remarks. She did not wish to have here that ease of divorce which prevailed in our Western States. What was domestic life in France, where they had easy divorce laws? They had their children to think of. She wanted no change in the laws by which divorces would be more easily obtained.

Mrs. NORTON disagreed with Mrs. BLAKE, and wanted her to mention what was domestic life in France during the period referred to.

Mrs. SOMERBY rather pertinently remarked that she thought the object of the Association was being lost sight of. There had been more discussions of the newspapers and of reporters since she had been a member than of the ballot. Let them confine themselves to the question of suffrage, or if every social question was to be brought up, then call it a social science club.

Dr. HOEBER spoke in favor of the resolution. He treated of all the social questions possible and impossible, real and imaginary. He would prefer "free love" to the present system of marriage. [Signs of disapproval.] It is now nothing but a public system of prostitution. [Several ladies left the hall.] He was a man, he said, and knew all about such things.

Mrs. NORTON thought there was great misapprehension in regard to the words "free love." She used it in the sense of opposition to a marketable commodity; but she did not thereby mean indiscriminate intercourse between the sexes. The question of the Divorce laws and the question of the suffrage stood in the relation of mother and child.

Mrs. HALLOCK was understood to say that she did not accept Mrs. NORTON's definition of free love.

Mrs. WILBOUR agreed with Mr. POOLE, but thought he was rather severe in the matter of "poetic justice." The question was, What is the remedy for the present state of the Marriage laws? She offered the following resolution, which was carried by a vote of 8 to 6:

Whereas, the conduct of life is always greater in its effects upon society than any declaration of principles; therefore,

Resolved, That the conduct of the leaders of the *Tribune* in this Richardson-McFarland affair has shown them to be greater than their avowed principles, and commends them to our hearty approval.

Professor WILLCOX then stated that he had been in Madrid, and, becoming confused, he repeated the statement and then took his seat.

Mrs. HALLOCK claimed she had as good a right to vote as HORACE GREELEY. After further unimportant discussion, Mr. POOLE offered a resolution, which was carried by a vote of 9 to 5. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the brutal and murderous attack of Mr. MCFARLAND upon A. D. RICHARDSON is in a great degree attributable to the slavish and debasing condition of woman by the statute of common law of the State of New-York, and the pernicious influence of the New-York *Tribune* on the divorce question and the civil rights of woman.

The Society being possessed with a resolution mania, Mrs. WILBOUR offered two more resolutions, both unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as calling things by their right names is the most intelligent and honest method of dealing with all things, and does not in any way prohibit praise or censure of the thing mentioned, we politely request honorable and truthful reporters and editors to hereafter mention this Association by the name under which it was organized, viz.: "The National Woman's Suffrage Association."

The second resolution was one of thanks to Mr. PACKARD for the use of his room. Resolutions of gratitude to the Legislature of Wyoming Territory, for their passage of the Women's Suffrage bill, were offered and referred to Mrs. WILBOUR, as a "Committee on Combination."

Mrs. SOMERBY fought valiantly in behalf of some settled place of meeting, and the Society adjourned to meet on Wednesday at 2:30, either at the same place or at Mr. MCMULLEN's school, corner of Twentieth-street and Broadway.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Ventilation and Stoves—A Source of Disease.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The several articles which you have published lately upon the subject of furnace air, and the difficulty of sufficiently, and at the same time healthfully, heating our dwelling houses, have been read with great interest and approval by many. The subject is certainly one of vast importance, and those who use furnaces, even for heating their halls only, should guard with the utmost care against the impure and injurious air which will be produced by *any* furnace not properly constructed and managed. That dry, almost choking air, which all must at times have perceived, is a prominent cause of the colds so common, one might say universal, at the present day. The lungs are filled with it the greater portion of the time, and as a natural consequence, become weak and often diseased. When cold fresh air enters such sensitive organs, inflammation is frequently excited, and this if often repeated may result in consumption. Several of our leading physicians declare that three-fourths of the colds which prevail in all great cities during Winter, early Spring, and late Fall are caused by the unwholesome air produced by furnaces.

If you, by agitating the subject and presenting it to the public in the TIMES, can persuade some of our scientific men to examine the matter and produce a remedy for this evil you will indeed be very great benefactors of your fellow-citizens.

HYGIENE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 6, 1869.

The Currency—The Secretary of the Treasury, in the Main, Right.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The late proceedings of the Government respecting the purchase and sales of gold, have demonstrated how completely it is master of the situation—how effectually it can regulate the currency. I am fully convinced that, even without legislation, the Secretary of the Treasury can steady the price of gold, and gradually bring about specie payments, in a way that will not produce a stringent money market and a material shrinkage of values.

I think the Secretary would have accomplished his object more effectually, and with better results to the public interests, if he had accepted the bids for the million of gold, last week, though under 122, and immediately have advertised for the purchase of two additional millions of bonds, payable out of the currency reserve. If this did not stay the too rapid fall in gold, he could then have offered additional millions beyond his present programme, until the downward course of gold was stayed.

Such a policy would, in my judgment, on the purchase of the first additional two millions, have produced the desired result, and have made last Saturday's bank statement favorable instead of adverse to legitimate commerce, even though gold had fallen to 120, instead of rising as it soon did to 123¼.

At all events, the Secretary should, on no account, allow the price of gold to go higher. To prevent this and clearly mark the policy and show the power of the Government, he should now advertise that he will sell gold to all comers at 122. If it should react down again too violently, let the Secretary draw on the currency reserve, or, as circumstances may indicate, stay the sales of gold. In January he should hold the price of gold at about 120, and drop it about one per cent. a month.

The problem to be solved is, how to reach a specie basis without creating a stringent money market, which causes a shrinkage of values. This the laws of trade would accomplish but for the perturbations caused by combinations of speculators in the price of the one commodity which has been selected by the universal consent of mankind to measure the values of all other commodities—or to speak scientifically, the "perturbations" of our legal-tender paper currency—for it is that that fluctuates and not gold.

I presume you are fully aware how rapidly gold is accumulating in the country. This is largely due to the export of our bonds to foreign markets, which I do not regard as an unfavorable circumstance. It is simply a proof that money is worth more in this country than six per cent., and can be profitably employed at that rate of interest. As the price of gold declines, or correctly speaking, our paper appreciates, the supply of gold will increase, so that under such a policy as the Treasury is now pursuing, aided by the slight changes I have suggested, there will be no trouble in resuming specie payments within one year, if thought desirable.

These who endeavor to establish a theory that currency should be regulated *per capita*, are ignorant of the objects and laws of currency. During the past decade our products and business have increased eight, if not tenfold, while our population has probably not gained over 25 per cent. In two years our present volume will not be too large for the wants of the country. Meantime Congress should be guided, in whatever legislation may be considered necessary, by these, in my judgment, sound principles, which the Secretary is in the main following.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 6, 1869. N. B. W.

In view of the deception practiced by dealers in worthless Oroide and other spurious imitation watches, buyers of genuine AMERICAN WATCHES should invariably demand a certificate of genuineness.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

HANDKERCHIEF TIES AT $1 25.—We notice an elaborate display at F. C. KEMPTON & CO.'S, No. 297½ Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & CO., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the week, together with fresh editorial comments.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Foreign Intelligence.

CABLE TELEGRAMS: Latest Telegraphic News from all Parts of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN: Final Preparations for the Removal of Mr. Peabody's Remains; Rearming of the Volunteers; The Sculling Match between Brown and Sadler.

FRANCE: A Startling Demand from M. Rochefort; Excitement in the Chambers; The Elections; Resignation of Ministers.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL: A Pre-synodal Conference; Discord Apprehended.

CUBA: Sickness of General Lesca; Arrival of Reinforcements from Spain.

General Topics.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE: Effects of Peace; The Condition of the South; What Should be Done in Georgia; Gradual Return to Specie Payment Recommended; The Cuban Question; The *Alabama* Claims; Reciprocity Treaty.

THE STORM: First Heavy Snowfall of the Season; Travel In and Out of the City; Railroads and Rivers Blocked Up.

MISCELLANEOUS: The Bible in the Public Schools of Cincinnati; Reminiscences of the Late Mr. Peabody by Dr. J. J. Moorman; Explosion in a Pennsylvania Coal Mine; Rising of the Indians in Montana; Murder of Whites; A Pittsburg and Lake Erie Ship Canal; The Buell Defalcation in Cleveland; Records of the Turf; Extracts from Current Literature.

Political News.

CONGRESS: Opening of the Second Session of the Forty-first Congress; Scenes in the Senate and the House; Reception of the President's Message; The Cubans Express their Satisfaction with It; What Portions the Democrats Object to.

MISCELLANEOUS: List of Members of the Forty-first Congress; Letter from Governor Bullock, of Georgia—Resolutions of the State Central Committee; Returns of the Southern Elections.

Local.

THE RICHARDSON TRAGEDY: Death of Mr. Richardson; *Post-Mortem* Examination; Services at the Astor House; Remarks of Messrs. Beecher and Frothingham; How Mrs. McFarland Procured Her Divorce; Comments on the Case in the Pulpits; Interment of Richardson's remains at Franklin, Mass.

Agricultural.

The National Department of Agriculture; Unsuccessful Fruit Culture; The West as a Granary; English Demand for Beeswax; Fairs and Conventions; The New-York State Poultry Show; Flour and Grain Trade of Buffalo; South American Cotton Cultivation in Georgia; Review of the Markets.

Editorial Comments.

The President's Message; The Situation in France; Reduced Taxation, &c., Preliminary to Resumption; The Internal Revenue Service—Mr. Delano's Report; Some Aspects of the Richardson Case; Work of the Interior Department; The Navy and its Needs; Minor Topics.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers, in any part of the country, for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25. An extra copy to getter up of club of ten or twenty subscribers, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

A Universal Remedy.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs, Colds, and Bronchial Affections, now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years. Its merits and extensive use have caused the Troches to be counterfeited, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations.

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MARRIED.

COZZENS—KELLEY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, at the Church of the Resurrection, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, EDWARD C. COZZENS to ANTOINETTE, daughter of the late Robert W. Kelley.

GREGORY—LIFFERING.—At San Antonio, Texas, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, by Rev. Mr. Richardson, at the residence of the bride's parents, LEWIS M. GREGORY, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., to VICTORIA WHITAKER, daughter of V. X. Liffering, Esq.

PILLOT—STUYVESANT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 7, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, ARISTIDE PILLOT to ROSALIE, daughter of the late Peter Stuyvesant.

STEVENS—WILKS.—At Grace Church, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, 1869, by Rev. U. T. Tracy, assisted by Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, BYAM KERBY STEVENS, Jr., to ELIZA LANGDON, daughter of Matthew Wilks.

TITCOMB—CHANDLER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1869, by Rev. Lyman Abbott, JOHN ABBOTT TITCOMB to Miss JENNIE CHANDLER.

TROWBRIDGE—BLOODGOOD.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., JAMES A. TROWBRIDGE to KATE BLOODGOOD, only daughter of Wm. A. Bloodgood, all of this City.

DIED.

BEDELL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, MARIA BEDELL, relict of the late Caleb Bedell, of Peekskill, N. Y., aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, the 10th, at 12½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Christopher Corley, No. 195 Jersey-av., Jersey City.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

BRIGGS.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 8, CHARLES A. BRIGGS, M. D., of this City, in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARPENTER.—At Springfield, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 7, NATHANIEL CARPENTER, aged 76 years.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, at 2 P. M. on Thursday, Dec. 9.

COLLIER.—At Aiken, S. C., on Sabbath evening, Dec. 5, Rev. EZRA W. COLLIER, former Pastor of the Manhattan Reformed Church of this City, and of the Reformed Churches of Freehold and Coxsackie.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CARPENTER.—At Harrison, Westchester County, GEORGE W. CARPENTER, son of the late John and Sally Carpenter, in the 40th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at his late residence on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train from New-York.

COE.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 7, Rev. SAMUEL GOODRICH COE, aged 50 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich, No. 102 Temple-st., New-Haven, on Thursday, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.

GASCOIGNE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, SARAH, wife of the late James B. Gascoigne, in the 74th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her brother, John Mortimer, Jr., No. 284 5th-av., at 10½ o'clock A. M. on Saturday, Dec. 11.

IRELAND.—At Amityville, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 6, SAMUEL IRELAND, in the 81st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence on Thursday morning, Dec. 9, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves Roosevelt-st. Ferry at 8:45 A. M.; returns from Amityville at 2:28 P. M.

JONES.—On Wednesday, Dec. 8, EDWARD JONES, in the 58th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on Saturday morning, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

MILLS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1869, FANNIE, daughter of the late S. H. Mills.

The funeral will take place at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., on Friday afternoon, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends are requested to attend without further notice.

OSTRANDER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Dec. 7, of pneumonia, Mrs. SUSAN C. OSTRANDER, wife of Isaac Ostrander, aged 65 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., on Thursday, Dec. 9, at 1 o'clock.

POOR.—In Brookline, Mass., on Thursday, Dec. 2, after a short illness, CHARLES LOWELL, youngest child of Henry V. and Mary W. Poor, aged 5 years.

SKINNER.—At Yonkers, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, ELIZA C. PIERCE, wife of Halcyon Skinner, aged [illegible] years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, in Chestnut-st., on Friday, Dec. 10, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Services at West Farms at 2½ P. M.

VAN ARSDALE.—On Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 8, ANNE C. HILLMAN, wife of Henry Van Arsdale, M. D., and daughter of the late William Hillman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, from No. 37th-st.

WINKLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 8, SWAIN WINKLEY, aged 67 years and 11 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMMENSE RUSH

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

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AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD and SILVER, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWO NEW JUVENILES.

I.

BALLANTYNE'S NEW BOOK.

ERLING THE BOLD.

A Tale of the Norse Sea Kings.

By R. M. BALLANTYNE,

Author of "Fighting the Flames," "Deep Down," "Silver Lake," "Coral Islands," &c.

12mo. Illustrated. Extra cloth. $1 50.

II.

MOODY MIKE;

OR,

THE POWER OF LOVE.

A Christmas Story.

By FRANK SEWALL.

16mo. Illustrated. Extra cloth. $1.

For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers,

Nos 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia,

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ON 13TH, THE JANUARY NUMBER OF PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE Will contain, among others, two articles of timely interest and importance, viz.:

THE RELATIONS OF CUBA AND SPAIN: An authentic statement by R. B. KIMBALL, Esq., showing why the Cubans are entitled to the earnest sympathy of Americans and the recognition of our Government.

FATHER HYACINTHE AND HIS CHURCH: An important and interesting narrative by Hon. JOHN BIGELOW, late Minister of the United States to France, giving an authentic history of the whole case, including the exact dialogue between Father Hyacinthe and the Pope when the Carmelite was summoned to Rome for reprimand. This article is of special significance with reference to the great interests at stake and the movements now in progress.

This number also contains the commencement of Mrs. CLEMMER AMES' charming new novel, entitled A WOMAN'S RIGHT. To be continued through the year.

CONCERNING CHARLOTTE. A sprightly novelette.

THAWED OUT; The Story of the Giant, &c., &c.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF HOLIDAY BOOKS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN,

AT

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UP-TOWN STORE, NO. 52 EAST 23D ST., YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

OPEN UNTIL 9 P. M.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—BOOKS for libraries, for presents and for every day reading, in every department of literature; together with fashionable STATIONERY of unsurpassed taste and excellence. * * * At the elegant new store of CARLETON, Publisher, Madison-square and 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was but a small attendance at the salesroom yesterday. No sales of any moment were announced, and there was not sufficient attraction to draw a crowd.

For the rest of this week the Exchange will be comparatively uninteresting. A number of old operators will assemble each day, as usual, to talk matters over, and considerable information may frequently be obtained by half an hour's visit to the room and conversation with them. The auctioneers are not trying to make many more sales this year. They would rather rest now, and when the proper time arrives be prepared to keep on without intermission until the close of the season. They are now quite busy getting sales ready, which are to be made after the 1st of January. Their books already contain particulars concerning many pieces of improved and unimproved City real estate which will appear in the market within a few weeks.

The great sale of the Lorillard estate, made last week, appears to have offered a chance for speculation. Several gentlemen who then purchased largely, now advertise that they are ready to dispose of the ground they bought, in small parcels to responsible and first-class purchasers, on easy terms. It is singular how often this thing occurs. A man not familiar with real estate, or with this manner of selling it, will attend an auction sale, intending to buy; he has fixed in his mind about the price he thinks the land worth, or what he is willing to pay for it; as the sale proceeds the bidding is either a little slower than he expected, or a little brisker than he thinks it should be, he becomes frightened, fears there is something he don't understand, is a little anxious lest he should make a mistake, and in the excitement of the moment, before he can determine what he had better do, the property is knocked down to some one else. Then he is immediately satisfied that he has made an error, is sorry that he did not keep on and secure the property; it continues to grow more and more valuable in his eyes now that he knows he has lost it, and the end of his thinking not unfrequently is that he seeks out the lucky buyer and offers him considerable advance on the price he paid, if he will consent to give up his bargain. Sometimes he is successful, sometimes not. There are always present at these sales a set of sharp experienced men who are on hand to improve these chances. If a piece of property is being sacrificed they at once buy it. They do not care to hold, but are willing to dispose of it at once at a fair profit. With them land is like any merchandise—a thing to be bought and sold and make money on. They do not buy for investment; in fact, they seldom have any money to invest. The amount they have at command is quite moderate, and they have to turn it over pretty often to keep their heads above water. The would-be buyer, though, is not always so successful. It sometimes happens that some other individual also desired the piece of land which he wished to secure, and, being bolder than the first, kept on bidding until it was knocked down to him. Then the timid one is disappointed. The ground has slipped from his grasp, and there is no possible way of getting it back. If people, before attending a sale, would only first inform themselves fully as to the value and desirability of the property they wish, and then bid as their judgment dictates, without being influenced by any of the sharp tricks which are occasionally played by the knowing ones, there would be less disappointment, and less cause afterward for self-reproach.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

Improvements and two lots, Nos. 88 and 90 Park-st., n. s., 50.3 ft. e. of Baxter-st., each lot 16.9x59.11	$9,800
2-story cottage, barn and plot of ground on e. s. 11th-av., 50 ft. s. of 110th-st., size of lot 33.11 ft. front, 85 ft. in the rear, and 75 ft. deep	$5,000

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

6th-st., n. s., 126.11 ft. w. of 2d-av., 23.5x90.10, h. and l.	$10,250
13th-st., s. s., 400 ft. w. of 5th-av., h. and l., 25x103.3	26,000
17th-st. and 4th-av., s. e. corner, h. and l., 15.10x64.11	8,000
22d-st., n. s., 228.7 ft. w. of 7th-av., h. and l., 16.1x98.9	16,000
25th-st., s. s., 124.9 ft. w. of 7th-av., 15.6x98.9	18,000
49th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	6,000
58th-st., n. s., 231.5 ft. w. of Avenue A, h. and l., 18.1x100.4	16,500
61st-st., s. s., 142 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 18x100.5	24,500
115th-st., s. s., 380 ft. e. of 4th-av., h. and l., 31.2x100	24,500
128th-st., n. s., 290 ft. w. of 4th-av., 37.6x99.11	7,200
Madison-av., e. s., 50.2 ft. s. of 55th-st., 50.2x100	32,000

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, No. 397, 2½ years, per year	$4,800
Liberty-st., Nos. 95 and 97, 5½ years, per year	3,200

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Columbia-st., e. s., 375.4 ft., n. e. of Pierrepont-st., 50x101	$13,000
Debevoise-st., n. s., lot No. 13, block No. 73, 16th ward, gore, 5.7x31.6x100x100	900
Douglass-st., n. s., 107.2 ft., e. of Washington-av., 20x130.7	13,250
Degraw-st., n. s., 225 ft., w. of Bond-st., 17.9x100	4,000
Duffield-st., e. s., 168 ft., s. of Willoughby-st., 21x100.3	5,500
Ewen-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 25x100	1,650
Front-st., s. s., 77 ft. e. of Pearl-st., 26x100	3,200
Front-st., s. s., 103.5 ft. e. of Pearl-st., 101x37.6x25x14x75.3x51.9	6,000
High-st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of Pearl-st., 27.9x55	3,500
Hoyt and Livingston sts., easterly corner, 20x72.7	7,000
Lorrimer-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Meserole-av., 25x100, h. and l.	2,200
Pulaski-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lewis-av., 100x100	16,600
Rodney-st., n. s., 167 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 44.8x100	3,600
Ross-st., n. s., 147.10 ft. e. of Kent-av., 20x100	2,000
Stagg-st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of Varick-av., 22x100	125
North 8th-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. n. w. of 1st-st., 25x100	2,500
22d-st., n. e. s., 305 ft. s. e. of 5th-av., 21.4x100	3,450
Carlton-av., e. s., 48 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 16.7x96.7	7,000
Clermont-av., w. s., 85.10 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 17x75	6,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 535 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 40x200	7,000
Shepard-av., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Bay-av., 100x110	254
Shepard-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Bay-av., 100x200 Union and Shepard avs., n. e. corner, 100x200	1,424
Washington-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 200x100	28,000
6th-av., w. s., 60 ft. n. of Baltic-st., 20x100	15,000

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Cortlandt.

Cortlandt-st., 200 ft. from lots Nos. 4, 5, Laurel Hill farm, 59 3-100 acres	$3,182

East Chester.

6th-av., e. s., lot No. 486, Mt. Vernon, 100x105	$2,000
8th-av., w. s., lot No. 719, Mt. Vernon, 100x105	2,000
Railroad-place, s. e. s., lot No. 321, Washingtonville, 53.6x80.5x68x87.3	250

Greenburg.

Late Isaac Willear's farm, adjoining Storms', 30 acres	$6,500

New-Rochelle.

Plot No. 8, Drake's-lane, w. s., about 2 acres	$1,000

Peekskill.

Elm-st., w. s., n. e. corner of Caroline Boyd's, 15x160	$165
Elm-st., w. s., 180 ft. s. of McGovern's land, 44.6x173x65x173	475

Tarrytown.

Church-st., s. s., adjoining Jno. Webb's, 100x150	$6,000
Park-av., s. s., and e. s. of Croton Aqueduct, 75x125	3,800
Wildey-st., s. s., 122.1 ft. w. of Orchard-st., 50.8x75.9	1,475
Orchard-st. and Wildey-st., s. w. corner, 25.3x73.1 Wildey-st., s. s., 73.1 ft. w. of Orchard-st., 25x75	2,425
Orchard-st., w. s., [illegible] ft. s. of Wildey-st., 25x94	850
Orchard-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Wildey-st., 25x95	825
Orchard-st., w. s., 65.6 ft. s. of Wildey-st., 25x71	700
Orchard-st., w. s., 25.3 ft. s. of Wildey-st., 25.3x72	850
Orchard-st., w. s., 215.6 ft. s. of Wildey-st., 25x83.11	850
Orchard-st., w. s., 144.6 ft. s. of Wildey-st., 25x95	825
Orchard-st., w. s., 50.1 ft. n. of J. F. Schall's, 25.1x100.8	750
New-st., w. s., 75.9 ft. s. of Wildey-st., 25.3x76	425
New-st., w. s., 202 ft. s. of Wildey-st., 25.3x76	290
New-st., w. s., 227.3 ft. s. of Wildey-st., 25.3x76	235
New-st., w. s. and n. e. corner of Curtis and McCutcheon, 25x75	295
Lot No. 28, map of T. H. Pardy's land, 25.3x76	250

West Farms.

Lots Nos. 95 and 97, Benj. [illegible], Fordham	$800

White Plains.

Mott-st., s. s., adjoining Sol Mott's and J. M. Ferris'	$1,000

Yonkers.

Croton-av., e. s., 150 ft. s. of High-st., 25x175	$100

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

South 3d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Erie-st., 25x100	$7,077

Hoboken.

Bloomfield-st., e. s., Caroline Bremer's lot, 25x80	$5,500

Hudson City.

Thorn-st., n. s., lots Nos. 204, 205, Johnsonville, 50x100	$1,000

Bayonne.

Avenue A and Latourette-st., s. e. cor., 150x150	$7,050

West Hoboken.

Hoboken-st. and Bergenwood-av., s. e. corner, 25x100	$530

Kearney.

Newark to Hackensack road, W. H. Seeley's, part acre	$1,650

Harrison.

Warren and 5th sts., 125x100	$1,900

North Bergen.

Lots Nos. 19 and 480 to 494, and 785, Clarendon map, each 25x100	$300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., NEAR 29TH-st., a first-class four-story English basement brick house, 18x55x80. Price, including furniture, $35,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUable down-town store property, very low for cash, or exchange for other property; title perfect. Address C. A. WOOD, M. D., No. 25 Waverley-place.

STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The new store Nos. 130 and 132 Water-st., corner of Pine, for sale or to let. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 688 LEXINGTON-AV., A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, having all the modern improvements and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

THE GREAT

Lorillard Estate.

BOULEVARD LOTS, VILLA PLOTS, AND VILLAGE LOTS,

ON THIS SPLENDID PROPERTY,

FOR SALE BY

FRANCIS TOMES, or S. HASTINGS GRANT,

No. 194 Broadway, opposite Dey-st.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address

R. W. LEAVITT & CO.
No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FIRST LOFT to let, 40x90 feet; rent low. Apply at No. 15 Mercer-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.
TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1869.
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Will be sold under the direction of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., referee:

58TH-ST.—Four valuable lots of land south side of 58th-st., distant west of 3d-av. 295 feet, with the improvement, brewery and machinery; also, two valuable lots of land on the north side of 58th-st., distant 95 feet east of Lexington-av., with a brown-stone front dwelling house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements.

Maps and particulars at the office.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION between the heirs of the late Matthew Morgan and Hickson W. Field.—Will be sold at public auction, by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of E. Randolph Robinson, Referee, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, the very valuable property known as the New-York Hotel, having a front on Broadway of 184 feet, and embracing the entire block bounded by Broadway, Mercer-st., Washington-place and Waverley-place, excepting the lot on the corner of Washington-place and Mercer-st., belonging to the estate of the late James I. Jones, which is 52 feet on Washington-place by 91 feet 7 inches on Mercer-st.

Perfect title in fee simple.

For further particulars inquire of EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 52 Wall-st., VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY, No. 48 Wall-st., or LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 45 Exchange-place.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 10TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 10TH-ST.—The two-story brick front house and lot, (stable on the rear,) No. 171 West 10th-st., north side, near Greenwich-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 Chambers-st.

On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.

On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.

Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8, 1870.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND UPWARD.
ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,903,455 34.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000.

FINANCIAL.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY YEAR 7 PER CENT. BONDS,

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, AT THE BANK OF AMERICA IN NEW-YORK.

THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD connects the two large cities from which it takes its name, and, with its branches in the State of Kentucky, is 367 miles long. The cost of the work and its present equipment has been $15,286,000, which was mostly furnished by the cities and counties along the line. The road has been in successful operation for many years, and is doing a prosperous and steadily increasing business. Its annual earnings exceed $2,500,000.

NO BETTER SECURITY can be found at present. We offer these Bonds at 85 and accrued interest.

For further information apply to

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,

ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS; ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS OF LEADING COMPANIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENTS—ALL OF A FIRST-CLASS CHARACTER, AND FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market. UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 57 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.

CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from the 10th of December inst. until 3d of January, prox.

A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

FINANCIAL.

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD COMPANY

are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a railroad nearly one-half completed, traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by First Mortgage on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—SEVEN PER CENT. gold for forty years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,246 per mile, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose bonds have ranked very high.

They are sold only on the completed portion of the road, at the rate of $18,000 per mile. These facts, added to the safeguards thrown around the Bonds, (having the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, as their Official Register and Transfer Agent,) combine to render these UNEQUALED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

The value of the additional One per Cent. for thirty years, at compound interest, would be $951 28, and in forty years $2,003 43 more than that of Government Sixes running the same length of time.

Price at present, 95 and accrued interest from Oct. 1.

Pamphlets, with maps and details, and the Bonds, may be had directly of us, or of our Agents.

Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD

OF NEW-YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS.

Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TENNESSEE BONDS.

The holders of Bonds of the State of Tennessee are requested to attend a meeting at the office of R. Manley & Co. No. 64 Broadway, New-York City, at 3½ o'clock on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 1869, to consult upon the best means of obtaining payment of the same.

(Signed.)
R. MANLEY,
A. D. WILLIAMS,
THOMAS DENNY, JR.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 23d day of October, 1869.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 160 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD.

The undersigned, as representatives of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, have the honor to offer for sale the

$1,500,000

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

(PAYABLE IN GOLD)

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

Bearing Eight per Cent. Interest in Gold, Free of Government Tax, secured by a first and only mortgage on the railway, which runs from St. Joseph to Fort Kearney.

Total length of road, 271 miles.

Distance mortgaged, 111 miles; and at the rate of only $13,500 per mile on a completed road, costing to build and equip more than double the amount mortgaged.

Trustee for Bondholders: FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

This line of railroad is the extension of the *Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections North and East, and the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad, with its connections South and East, both lines converging at St. Joseph, and connecting at once with the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, running West, through Eastern Kansas, into the heart of Nebraska, and connecting with the Union Pacific Railroad at the City of Fort Kearney, making the shortest route known to California and the Pacific States.*

These bonds have thirty years to run from Aug. 14, 1869. Payable at maturity, in gold, in the City of New-York.

The interest is payable in gold on the 15th of February and August in each year, at the rate of 8 per cent., free of Government tax, in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the holder's option, without notice, and at the following equivalents:

ON $1,000 BOND.

In New-York - - - -	**$40 gold**
In London - - - - -	**£8 4s. 4d.**
In Frankfort-on-the-Main	**100 flor.**

On $500 Bond, one-half these amounts respectively.

The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. They are coupon bonds, but may be registered in the owner's name at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and, by the surrender of the coupons, can be converted into a registered bond, with interest payable to the registered owner.

COMPANY'S CAPITAL STOCK, $10,000,000,

to which nearly $2,000,000 is subscribed and paid up by local subscriptions, which amount has and is being expended on the road.

The Company have 1,600,000 acres of superior land immediately adjoining the line. This was a grant direct from the United States Government to aid the Company in their work, and, at the Government price of $2 50 per acre, has a value of $4,000,000, while the loan is only $1,500,000, *and is the only debt against the Company.*

The issue of $1,500,000 of these bonds is all that *can be* issued by the Company.

Bonds sent and packages received free of express charge, and marketable securities converted without commission, to parties investing in these bonds. We offer these bonds at the low price of $97 50 and accrued interest in currency, with the reserved right to advance the price without notice.

Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished on application.

Parties desiring safe and lucrative investments should lose no time in investigating these securities.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents,
No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

Having had all the papers and documents relating to the loan examined by competent counsel and pronounced complete and sufficient, and having personally examined the same, which we find regular and perfect, and having had our own engineers examine the road and property, whose reports are satisfactory, we do, with the utmost confidence and satisfaction, recommend the EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY AS A SAFE, SURE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT, worthy the attention of capitalists, investors, and others.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.
TANNER & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	114½	114¾	5-20 Coupon, '67.	115⅜	115¾
Coupon, 1881	118⅛	118⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68.	115⅜	115¾
5-20 Regis., 1862.	112¾	113	10-40 Regis.	107⅛	109
5-20 Coupon, '62.	115	115⅛	10-40 Coupon	108⅜	108¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	112¾	113	Gold	123⅛	123¼
5-20 Coupon, '65.	113	113⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅛	108
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	115⅝	115⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Nov 27, 1869.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Preferred Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of 11 39-100 per Cent. has been declared on said stock. Such dividend will be represented by seven per cent. interest-bearing scrip certificates, having five years to run, which will be ready for delivery at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 1, 1870, to the stockholders at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the First Preferred Stock will close on the 20th of December, and reopen after 1st of January.

THOMAS H. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Secretary.

CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO.
NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held on Monday, Dec. 13, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 1 to 13, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 23, 1869.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held, at its office in Bridgeport, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of December, 1869, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering and adopting, if thought best, the amendment to its charter passed by the Legislature at its May session, and approved July 5, 1869. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. F. BISHOP, President.

FINANCIAL. — A GENTLEMAN, MEMber of the New-York Stock and Gold Exchange, thoroughly conversant with the details of business, and having about $60,000, is anxious to connect himself with some house of ample means already in business, or about to commence. All communications confidential. Address BANKER, at this Office.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1869.

SCHEDULES OF THIRTY OR MORE Coupons, payable Jan. 1, 1870, will be received for examination at the Treasury.

CHARLES J. FOLGER, Assistant Treasurer.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS

AT MACY'S.

MACY	LACES,	MACY
MACY	EMBROIDERIES,	MACY
MACY	RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,	MACY
MACY	FEATHERS, NECKTIES, BOWS,	MACY
MACY	FALL HATS, SILKS AND SATINS,	MACY
MACY	WHITE GOODS, LACE CURTAINS,	MACY
MACY	THEATRICAL GOODS,	MACY
MACY	BALLET HOSIERY, &c.,	MACY

TOY BOOKS

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN JUVENILE BOOKS in sets and single.
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

MACY	HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,	MACY
MACY	FANCY GOODS,	MACY
MACY	FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOCKS,	MACY
MACY	LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,	MACY
MACY	CORSETS,	MACY
MACY	HOSIERY AND GLOVES,	MACY
MACY	SMALL WARES,	MACY

CONFECTIONERY,

Best quality for Bon-bon Boxes and the Holidays.

MACY	SOAPS, PERFUMERY,	MACY
MACY	TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS,	MACY
MACY	COTTON, ALPACA AND SILK UMBRELLAS,	MACY
MACY	CARVED GOODS,	MACY
MACY	PLATED WARE,	MACY
MACY	BASKETS, BIRD CAGES,	MACY
MACY	KID GLOVES, UNDERWEAR.	MACY

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MACY	Having completed, for this season,	MACY
MACY	our additions to the store, we are now	MACY
MACY	offering the largest assortment of	MACY
MACY	FANCY GOODS, DOLLS,	MACY
MACY	DOLLS' ARTICLES, TOYS,	MACY
MACY	GAMES, &c.,	MACY
MACY	comprising the largest variety of	MACY
MACY	HOLIDAY GOODS	MACY
MACY	ever displayed in this City,	MACY
MACY	AT POPULAR PRICES.	MACY
MACY	14th-st. and 6th-av.	MACY

BUTLER, BROWN & CLAPP,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

OF

DRY GOODS,

NOS. 75 TO 85 DUANE-ST.,

WILL REMOVE DEC. 13

TO THE

SPACIOUS STORE NO. 358 BROADWAY,

AND

NOS. 59, 61, 63 AND 65 FRANKLIN-ST.

RICH LACE GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CHANTILLY AND LLAMA POINTES,
POINT LACE HDKFS, COLLARS, BARBES, &c., EMBROIDERED AND LACE-TRIMMED SETS, HDKFS, AND NECKERCHIEFS.
ROMAN SASHES AND SCARFS.
New and attractive goods, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

MILLER & GRANT,
No. 879 BROADWAY,
Between 18th and 19th sts.

AN ENTIRELY NEW IMPORTATION OF

TOYS

Just received. The largest assortment in the City at greatly reduced prices.

H. M. FAIRCHILD,
No. 377 6th-av., one door above 23d-st.
CALL EARLY, AND AVOID THE CROWD.

FRIEND PITTS,

No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., offers at extremely low prices elegant sash ribbons, neckties, collars, cuffs, laces, fine French elastics, fans, combs, brushes, perfumery, thread and needles, dolls, toys and fancy goods. The cheapest umbrellas at retail in the City.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Ladies can find a large variety of useful articles at low prices, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., (east side.)

N. B.—Best $1 Kid Gloves in the City.

DIVIDENDS.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 145 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 28.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company from the earnings for the six months ending Dec. 31 inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after Jan. 20, 1870, to the holders of said stock, as shown by the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th December instant.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th instant, and opened on the morning of the 21st of January proximo.

O. H. PALMER,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.

By order of the Board,

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PERCENT. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the 3d day of January next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., Dec. 21, 1869, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January 1870.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL CO., OF MARYLAND,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., inclusive.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY an English Protestant woman; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant or young children; thoroughly experienced in the care and management of a nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 644 3d-av., near 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands English, French and American cooking, pastries and breakfast breads, and desserts of all kinds. Call for two days at No. 140 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant French girl as lady's maid and seamstress; no objection to take care of grown children; good reference. Can be seen at No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN employment by the day; understands all kinds of housework, also washing and ironing; the best City references. Can be seen at No. 216 West 27th-st., Room No. 11.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, and bringing it up on the bottle; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 425 East 17th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; can produce the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 222 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; will assist in the washing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable female as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 134 West 25th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; best City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 328 East 23th-st., third floor.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., new No. 335.—For City or country, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls, &c.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERVANTS, male and female, supplied at the shortest notice, at SIMMS', No. 132 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman of many years' experience in cutting and making ladies' undergarments, gentlemen's shirts, and dressmaking, and operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, a permanent situation in a private family; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 224 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; is very obliging; would like to travel with a family; would not object to assist in the care of children; good City reference. Inquire in the store, No. 203 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse, or to nurse an invalid lady, by a very experienced and responsible Protestant woman; is fully capable to take care of an infant from birth; also very experienced in the sick-room; a neat and valuable person; Brooklyn reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A LADY LEAVING THE City to obtain a situation for an excellent chambermaid, or chambermaid willing to assist with a small wash; she can give a reference of seven years in one family. Call at her present employers on Wednesday, from 1 to 3 o'clock, No. 22 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or as nurse in a private family; no objection to general housework; a quiet, respectable family more an object than high wages. Call for two days at No. 123 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGlish woman, Protestant, a situation as cook in a private family; understands every branch of cooking, meats, pastries and baking; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 102 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; makes soups, side dishes, game, pastry, jellies, and all kinds of desserts; City references. Call for two days at No. 119 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook in a small private family; one who can send a good dinner for a company or a party if required; has long experience and capability; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 213 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children, or will do housekeeping; has the best City reference. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—A WAITRESS' SITUATION BY a highly recommended young woman, nine years in her place in the City; understands the care of silver, salads, &c.; or chambermaid and waiting. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, and can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call or address No. 390 6th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE COOK'S SITUAtion by a competent person; will do the washing and ironing of a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; would assist with light chamberwork; City or country; best references. Apply at No. 420 3d-av., (new number,) between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as nurse to an invalid lady; has some experience in the movement cure. Can be seen for two days at No. 307 East 11th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, WELL-EDUcated lady, a situation as lady's maid, or as governante and teacher of children; speaks German and French. Inquire at H. PFLEGER'S, No. 418 6th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; can do plain sewing; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR INFANT'S nurse, with five years' City references, a situation in the City or country; will go South as nurse or seamstress and lady's maid; quick at the needle; wages $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, (an Episcopalian,) a situation as cook or laundress; country preferred; has unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress, in a private family; has four years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook and to do coarse washing or ironing; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 234 East 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS seamstress; understands dressmaking and will wait on a lady; can give good reference. Call at No. 299 East 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; has the best of City reference. Call in the grocery store, No. 63 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid, or to take care of children and sew. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 West 16th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 304 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by the day or week. Call or address OPERATOR, No. 249 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 242 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as cook in a private family. Can be seen at No. 123 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to do sewing and to take care of children. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 201 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class laundress; City reference. No. 121 West 19th-st., New-York, new number.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN, A SITUATION AS laundress; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 344 6th-av. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUTH from the country who has had two years' experience in the retail grocery and liquor business, and thoroughly understands the pen and pencil. Address D. J. M., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (ENGLISH,) a situation; is a good coachman, gardener, mechanic, &c.; never used tobacco, &c.; first-class references given. Call or address GARDENER, No. 29 Jane-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE colored man; is competent as a coachman; willing to engage in any capacity that would give him employment; is active, willing and honest. Apply to TOMPKINS & CO., No. 45 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days P. M., No. 404 4th-av., grocery store. CAMBELL GALWAY.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as general or useful man about a gentleman's place; understands gardening, the care of horses; can milk; will be found sober and industrious; good City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a thoroughly trained middle-aged man, of long practical experience; can clip and singe, and make himself generally useful; good City reference. Address E. E., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant young man who understands his business; in City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good references from last employer. Address J. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, or No. 2 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY a young man; is willing to make himself generally useful; understands the care of horses perfectly; the best references given. Can be seen at livery stable, No. 231 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED WAITER MAN, a situation; can market, carve, &c.; no objection to the country; fifteen months' City reference from last employer; is willing to make himself useful. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as cook or carver at a lunch counter or private boarding house. Call or address WAITER, No. 43 Crosby-st.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

ENGINEER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—One educated to his profession, and has had five or more years practical experience in designing and erecting high-pressure steam engines of 10 to 200 horse-power, with slide valve and variable cut-off, &c.; he must have filled such a position with credit, and give evidence of being a growing man, of good moral character, and can earn a salary of $2,500 or more per year. Each letter will receive prompt replies for interviews, &c.; incur no expense until advised. Address JOHN COOPER & CO., Mount Vernon, Ohio.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED LIFE INsurance clerk; one well acquainted with agents preferred. Address, with references, Box No. 6,088 Post Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMON COUNCIL,
NO. 8 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1869.

ELECTION NOTICE. — THE CANVASSers of the several Election Districts enumerated below have failed to make returns of the vote given at the Charter Election held Dec. 7, 1869, for Charter and other officers, as required by law, within twenty-four hours after the closing of the polls on the day of election:

First Ward, First District.
First Ward, Third District.
Fourth Ward, Seventh District.
Seventh Ward, First District.
Eighth Ward, First District.
Eighth Ward, Second District.
Eighth Ward, Fifth District.
Eighth Ward, Sixth District.
Eighth Ward, Eighth District.
Eighth Ward, Twelfth District.
Eighth Ward, Sixteenth District.
Eighth Ward, Seventeenth District.
Ninth Ward, Second District.
Ninth Ward, Sixth District.
Ninth Ward, Twelfth District.
Tenth Ward, Fourth District.
Eleventh Ward, Sixth District.
Eleventh Ward, Sixteenth District.
Eleventh Ward, Eighteenth District.
Twelfth Ward, First District.
Twelfth Ward, Fourth District.
Twelfth Ward, Eighth District.
Twelfth Ward, Ninth District.
Twelfth Ward, Thirteenth District.
Twelfth Ward, Fourteenth District.
Twelfth Ward, Fifteenth District.
Thirteenth Ward, Fourth District.
Thirteenth Ward, Fifth District.
Fourteenth Ward, Eighth District.
Fifteenth Ward, Tenth District.
Sixteenth Ward, First District.
Sixteenth Ward, Eighth District.
Sixteenth Ward, Tenth District.
Seventeenth Ward, Eighth District.
Seventeenth Ward, Eleventh District.
Seventeenth Ward, Twentieth District.
Seventeenth Ward, Twenty-eighth District.
Seventeenth Ward, Twenty-ninth District.
Eighteenth Ward, Sixth District.
Eighteenth Ward, Eighth District.
Eighteenth Ward, Thirteenth District.
Eighteenth Ward, Seventeenth District.
Eighteenth Ward, Twenty-second District.
Eighteenth Ward, Twenty-fourth District.
Nineteenth Ward, Eleventh District.
Nineteenth Ward, Twenty-second District.
Nineteenth Ward, Twenty-fourth District.
Nineteenth Ward, Twenty-eighth District.
Nineteenth Ward, Twenty-ninth District.
Nineteenth Ward, Thirtieth District.
Nineteenth Ward, Thirty-first District.
Twentieth Ward, Sixth District.
Twentieth Ward, Seventh District.
Twentieth Ward, Eighth District.
Twenty-first Ward, First District.
Twenty-first Ward, Third District.
Twenty-first Ward, Seventh District.
Twenty-first Ward, Twelfth District.
Twenty-first Ward, Thirteenth District.
Twenty-second Ward, Second District.
Twenty-second Ward, Eighth District.

JOSEPH SHANNON,
Clerk of the Common Council.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-street.

Third—For building sewers in Forty-seventh and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, with branches in Eleventh-avenue.

Fourth—For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones and flagging Sixty-first-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Fifth—For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

First—Both sides of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Second-avenue, from Fourteenth to Nineteenth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; the westerly side of Tenth-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fiftieth-street, and both sides of Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth-street.

Fourth—Both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

Fifth—Both sides of Sixty-fourth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New-York, Dec. 6, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Belgian pavement in Coenties-slip, from Pearl to South streets.

Second—For laying Belgian pavement in Thirty-first-street, from Second to Lexington avenues.

Third—For building sewers in One Hundred and Fifteenth, and One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, from Third to Fourth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on—

First—Both sides of Coenties-slip, from Pearl to South streets, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Thirty-first-street, from Second to Lexington avenues, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of One Hundred and Fifteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, from Third to Fourth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 19 Chatham-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT HOUSE, PARK,
32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 6, 1869.

TO TAXPAYERS.

Notice is hereby given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of twelve per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 7th day of October, 1869, to the date of payment.

BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL—BOOK SALEROOMS and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers. MONDAY, Dec. 13, and following evenings, at 7 o'clock. Sale of a private library comprising an exceedingly choice and select collection of books, many of great rarity and value; a large assortment of voyages and travels, in fine bindings; many illustrated works; fine editions of standard works, English editions and elegantly bound, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

SALE OF POULTRY.

AT AUCTION.

The fine poultry, ponies, dogs, fawns, birds, &c., &c., now on exhibition at the Fair of the New-York State Poultry Society, at the Rink, 3d-av. and 63d-st. This is a rare opportunity, and should not be missed by those desirous of improving their strains, as both the English and Irish birds will be sold to the highest bidder. Sale to commence to-day at 1 o'clock, rain or shine.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, DEC. 10, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT the salesroom, Willoughby-st., corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, general assortment of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, clothing, velvet and other carpets, &c.; also one parlor organ, three pianos, melodeon, valuable patent right.

MEDICAL.

AVOID THE SNARES THESE PATIENTS FELL INTO BEFORE APPLYING TO US! New-Haven, November, 1867.—Dr. Larmont: I am out of medicine and think I am perfectly cured, have been well months. Yours, &c., R.

M. L. County, Penn., October, 1866.—Dr. Larmont: The spots where the ulcers were are scarcely perceptible. The slowness of the cure did not surprise me, as the disease had been in my blood 14 years before placing myself under your treatment. Your allowing me to follow my usual habits and business in all weather has no doubt taken you longer to cure me. Ever grateful, B.

The first case was seminal weakness, gleet and stricture; he had been trying about nine years to get cured before applying to us. The second case was tertiary syphilis, for which he had been treated by our most eminent physicians. Medical and Surgical Offices, No. 212 Broadway; hours 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 9 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 7.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 60 pages, gratis.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE! NO HUMBUG! MME. ROSS tells everything; the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; shows the likeness of the one you marry. No. 150 West 41st-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE……DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Dec. 11
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Dec. 25
ST. LAURENT……LEMARIE…SATURDAY, Jan. 8
LAFAYETTE……ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Jan. 22

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 11th December at 11 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Dec. 8	Palmyra, Thursd'y, Dec. 23
Samaria, Thursday, Dec. 9	Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 15	Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 30
Marathon, Thurd'y, Dec. 16	Calabria, Wednesd'y, Jan. 5
Siberia, Wed'sday, Dec. 22	Tarifa, Thursday, Jan. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.

First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris..........$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Dec. 11, 12 M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 14, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Dec. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, Dec. 25, 11 A.M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA.........Dec. 11	IOWA..........Jan. 1
INDIA...........Dec. 18	CALEDONIA.....Jan. 8
CAMBRIA........Dec. 25	COLUMBIA.......Jan. 15

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY,

IDAHO, 3,135 tons........Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons........Dec. 15, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons........Dec. 22, at 8½ A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons........Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 3,139 tons........Jan. 5.
IDAHO, 3,135 tons........Jan. 12.

CABIN PASSAGE............(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE................(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 10 A. M.
VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. Steerage.
$140 to $180. $65.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 21—ALASKA, Captain GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco Jan. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, Dec. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE..............Dec. 9
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS............Dec. 16
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..............Dec. 23

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Friday, Dec. 24.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Jan. 13.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will be dispatched from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having superior stateroom accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

The VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER,

On SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st. Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Captain CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 11, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

The steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER....Saturday, Dec. 11
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE....Saturday, Dec. 18

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage $50. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE Florida Ports, the South and Southwest.—Regular line.

The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 9th December, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Charleston..........................$15
To Jacksonville.........................25

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail 16th December.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, }
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 8, 1869. }

I am instructed by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, under date of 7th inst., to notify all shippers of merchandise from New-York to San Francisco, via Isthmus of Panama, that in future invoices of all merchandise so shipped (except bonded goods in transportation) must be furnished to this office in duplicate; one copy of which shall be put on file and the other transmitted by overland mail to the Collector at San Francisco.

Shippers and others, engaged or interested in this trade, will see the importance of a strict and prompt compliance with this requisition of the Treasury Department, in order that their shipments may not be treated as foreign dutiable merchandise on arrival at the port of destination.

M. H. GRINNELL, Collector.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK AND NARRAGANSETT.

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Thurs., Dec. 2......2 P. M.	Wed., Dec. 1......1 P. M.
Sat., Dec. 4......3 P. M.	Frid., Dec. 3......7:30 A. M.
Tues., Dec. 7......10:30 A. M.	Mon., Dec. 6......8:30 A. M.
Thurs., Dec. 9......11 A. M.	Wed., Dec. 8......9 A. M.
Sat., Dec. 11......1 P. M.	Frid., Dec. 10......9 A. M.
Tues., Dec. 14......1 P. M.	Mon., Dec. 13...10:30 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.
7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.
1:00 and 6:50 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

NOV. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Otisville and Way, at 8:30 A. M. daily.

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *6:15 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and (Saturdays only) *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage, may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

*To Piermont only.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
NOS. 75 AND 77 SPRING-ST., CORNER CROSBY.
ESTABLISHED 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c.

Suitable for City and country residences.

ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENCAMP & SOSSAU, MANUFACTURERS, No. 924 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., New-York.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

MACHINERY.

EMPIRE WOOD-SPLITTING MAchine, for splitting oak, hickory and pine.—For sale by W. L. WILLIAMS, Patentee and Builder, No. 154 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

PROPOSALS.

ASS'T. MED. PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., }
Dec. 6, 1869. }

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF BOTTLES.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 M., Jan. 4, 1870, for the purchase of a quantity of empty Liquor and Medicine Bottles, viz.:

50,000 quart Liquor Bottles.

107,000 wide-mouth Medicine Bottles, of assorted sizes and colors. They can be seen any time at this office.

The above-named bottles are new, have never been used, and are packed in barrels and boxes.

Terms cash, with immediate delivery.

C. SUTHERLAND, Ass't. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY FROM BUFFALO, having more room than they require, will let a handsomely furnished second floor and back parlor, together or separately, with or without private table; references given and required. For particulars call at No. 208 East 14th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN 16th-st., between 5th and 7th avs., will let to a respectable single gentleman, a second story room, with hall room attached, well furnished, without board, for $10 per week. Apply to J. R., Box No. 934 Post Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing in 30th-st., east of Madison-av., will rent a large handsomely-furnished room, with every improvement, on second floor, to a single gentleman. Address, with name, O., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

NO. 235 WEST 14TH-ST.—A LADY REcently taken a brown-stone house handsomely furnished, wishes to receive families and gentlemen with board; private table if desired; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

BROOKLYN BOARD—NO. 321 HENRY-st., five minutes from South Ferry, two blocks from Fulton Ferry cars; a large handsomely furnished front room; also hall bedroom, with excellent board; terms $6 50; dinner 6½ o'clock; references exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO gentlemen, can find a pleasant home with a private family, living in their own house, at No. 132 East 30th-st., one door from Lexington-av. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY AT NO. 48 WEST 12th-st., can accommodate a gentleman and wife and two gentlemen with furnished rooms and board; references required.

NO. 278 (NEW NO.) FOURTH-AV., nearly opposite Calvary Church. Bright, cheerful rooms, en suite or separately, with or without private table; small, private family, offering home comforts.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH board; those desiring good plain board, with home comforts, will find this a good chance of securing such. No. 1,179 Broadway.

NO. 150 WEST 12TH-ST.—NICELY furnished rooms on second and third floors, with first-class board, to single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-av. and Broadway.—Rooms to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentleman; family private; unexceptionable reference.

NO. 56 WEST 14TH-ST.—BOARDING.—One room on parlor floor and two large light rooms on first floor up stairs, with first-class board; references exchanged.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET to two gentlemen, on moderate terms; with gas. Apply at No. 100 East 29th-st., cor. 4th-av.

NO. 35 WEST 18TH-ST.—A LARGE front room on second floor, with hall room attached, to rent, with first-class board, at reasonable prices.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN, OR gentleman and wife, can find good board and very handsome rooms on second floor. No. 55 West 12th-st.

NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST. HAS CHANGED hands and been newly fitted up; board and pleasant rooms for families and gentlemen.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—ONE OR TWO desirable rooms to let, with first-class board; references required.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO let, with private table; location and house first class. Address Post Office Box No. 5,728.

A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM FOR a single gentleman; first-class house and location. Apply at No. 216 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

TWO LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms and a quiet home may be had by a couple at No. 29 West 18th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS ROOM AND board in a private family or boarding house; answers must state price. Address M. S., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the petition of PAUL MARES, for himself, and against OCTAVE MOLINIE, Eugene Molinie, Leo Molinie and Auguste Molinie, comprising the late firm of the Brothers Molinie & Co., and of P. Mares & Co.; also against Paul Talamon, comprising with said Paul Mares the additional late firm of P. Mares & Co., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court by Paul Mares, in said, district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of December, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of November, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n25-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM P. LEE, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William P. Lee, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of December, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of December, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d2-law3wTh*

NO. 2,191.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the petition of PAUL MARES, for himself, and against OCTAVE MOLINIE, Eugene Molinie, Leo Molinie and Auguste Marrot, comprising the late firm of the Brothers Molinie & Co., and of P. Mares & Co., of New-Orleans, Louisiana, and of Paris, France; also, against Paul Talamon, comprising, with said Paul Mares, the additional late firm of P. Mares & Co., of New-Orleans, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Paul Mares, Octave Molinie, Eugene Molinie, Leo Molinie, Auguste Marrot and Paul Talamon, the said Paul Mares residing in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of November, A. D. 1869. LIONEL MOSES, Assignee,
n25-law3wTh* No. 52 Beaver-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDMUND G. LUCAS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Dec. 7, A. D. 1869.
d9-law3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BRONSON PECK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 7th December, A. D. 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d9-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS M. SACKETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts—By order of the Court—Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 8th November, 1869.
d9-law3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RILEY L. HAMILTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Riley L. Hamilton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the — day of December, A. D. 1869.
d9-law3wTh W. W. SHARPE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the Supreme Court, receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the BAILEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of the City of New-York, does hereby call a general meeting of the creditors of the said Company, at No. 169 Broadway, Room No. 15, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and all its open and subsisting contracts will be ascertained and adjusted as far as may be; and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated New-York, Nov. 3, 1869.
n4-law10wTh CHARLES FANNING, Receiver, &c.
MUNDY & STOUT, Attorneys, 169 Broadway, N. Y.

NO. 2,189.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM P. LEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of William P. Lee, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 1st day of December, 1869. EDWARD ELDRIDGE, Assignee,
d2-law3wTh* No. 107 West 12th-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND,
SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT
PIANOFORTES.
ESTABLISHED 1823.

Our reputation as the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the COUNTRY and EUROPE being fully established, and the UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY of our INSTRUMENTS being ACKNOWLEDGED by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING ARTISTS in the WORLD, we beg to assure the public that the high STANDARD of QUALITY which has given us the PROMINENCE will be MAINTAINED, as our motto is

NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.
THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM!
UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES TO ALL PURCHASERS.
INAUGURATED APRIL 15, 1869.

Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honorably treated.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

As we are the ONLY manufacturers in OUR LINE that have adopted this system of FAIR DEALING. It is not SURPRISING that our COMPETITORS should venture the opinion that we are making cheap and inferior Pianos, FOR THEY MUST SAY SOMETHING TO UPHOLD THE OLD DISCOUNT SYSTEM.

OUR ANSWER.

We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD; 76 PRIZE MEDALS over all competitors, and over 35,000 of our instruments are daily giving TESTIMONY to their EMINENT superiority and DURABILITY.

FOR POWER AND QUALITY OF TONE, DELICACY OF TOUCH, PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, DURABILITY AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, WITH BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH,

WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US FULLY WARRANTED.
WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES,
BEG TO ANNOUNCE
A GENERAL REDUCTION

in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of Pianofortes, STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument termed

THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,

a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced seven-octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means,

AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.

STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Frame Action, and new soft Pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other Piano at present manufactured.

Pricelists and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.

EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Warerooms first floor of Steinway Hall,
NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST.,
(Between 4th-av. and Irving-Place,) NEW-YORK.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE FINEST CLASS pianofortes in this City, with patent Agraffe treble, warranted six years, at reasonable prices, can be found at the factory warerooms of JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SIGNOR CENTEMERI WILL BEGIN his singing class for ladies next SATURDAY, from 10 to 2 o'clock; for gentlemen, in the evening. For further particulars address No. 48 East 10th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes; warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE justly considered the best made upright and square Pianos to rent and for sale: $100, $125, $200, $225, $250, $300 to $400. No. 99 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 17. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address

Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST.

Second quarter commences Nov. 24.

Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 35th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.

WINTER TERM BEGINS JAN. 4.
S. T. FROST, Principal and Proprietor.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, Washington-square, east, a Primary, Commercial and Classical School; fits also for Naval School and West Point.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE.—Term opens Dec. 27. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Claverack, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF UNdoubted respectability and amiable deportment, a position as companion and assistant to a lady of refinement, or as governess to one or two little girls; has some experience in her mother's sick room, and would gladly make herself useful. Address Miss C., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A POSItion in a family where she can teach instrumental music; also assist in the education of young children, and duties relating to them. Address Box No. 74 Post Office, South Hadley Falls, Mass.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE, WITH THE highest references as to standing and scholarship, desires a position as private tutor during the afternoon or evening. Address B. A., Theological Seminary, 20th-st. and 9th-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A POSITION as resident English teacher; highest references; moderate salary; no objection to country. Address Miss A. C. L., No. 314 East 15th-st., New-York City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS or housekeeper by a lady of education and musical proficiency, either in the City or country, or to go South or West. Address E., Box No. 380 Post Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory next month.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3D-st., offers for six weeks more, marble mantels and headstones below cost, before removing to his new factory.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KELLOGG. RONCONI.

TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) DEC. 10,
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA OF
FERRARI'S CELEBRATED COMIC OPERA
PIPELE,

founded on a comic episode of Eugene Sue's Mysteries de Paris.

RIGOLETTA, a young seamstress..Miss C. L. KELLOGG
PIPELE, a housekeeper..........Signor G. RONCONI
Maddalena, his wife.........................Mlle. Lami
Cabrion, a painter.......................Signor Reyna
Jaques Ferrand, a notary................Signor Barili
Duresnel, his secretary.........Signor Massimiliani
An Usher..............................Signor Reichardt

INCIDENTAL BALLET BY
Mlle. MARIE SAND, Mlle. VESTRI and Mr. MARVIG.
(Action in Paris.)
SATURDAY, DEC. 11, AT 1,
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
ONLY TIME OF
WILLIAM TELL.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS THURSDAY, DEC. 9,
FIRST TIME IN BROOKLYN OF
WILLIAM TELL.
SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED AT NO. 114 BROADWAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE

Successor to Barnum's,
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
NOW OR NEVER.
ON VIEW FROM 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE,
The most wonderful and mysterious curiosity,

THE STONE GIANT. What is it?
THE STONE GIANT. Is it a Statue?
THE STONE GIANT. Is it a Petrification?

10 feet 4½ inches high, weighs 2,990 pounds.
GRAND CORNET BAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.
GRAND MENAGERIE OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
SPACIOUS ORNITHOLOGICAL HALL.
RARE BIRDS.
Wonderful Collection of Curiosities.
Grand Lecture Room at 2—KENILWORTH.
Grand Lecture Room at 8—KENILWORTH.
ADMISSION TO ALL, 30 CENTS.

NEXT MONDAY—Miss LISA WEBER, Miss ADA HARLAND, Miss LIZZIE WILMORE, Miss E. HALL, and Mr. EDWARD RIGHTON.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT.....................................Director

MATINEE AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
ANOTHER CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
CONSTANT VARIETY.
PAULINE HINDLEY,
THE BEAUTIFUL, DASHING AND ACCOMPLISHED ECUYERE,
IN A SUPERB SCENE D'EQUITATION.
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
IN SINGULARLY DIVERSIFIED ACTS.

Admission 50 cents. Children under 10, 25 cents. (To reserved seats 75 cents. Begins at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DECEMBER 9.
CONFERENCE ON CHARITY OFFERED BY REV. PERE HYACINTHE
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Seats (reserved) $2, family circle, $1, to be had at L. Delmonico's, P. Arnaud's, No. 915 Broadway, L. Jolly's, No. 828 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FIRST REHEARSAL.
FRIDAY, DEC. 10, AT 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100.
HERR CARL BERGMANN, CONDUCTOR.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL Concert for the benefit of Miss SUSAN McGREGOR, graduate of the New-York Institution for the Blind, at Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 725 6th-av. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the door.

A LADIES' FAIR IN AID OF THE Free Church of the Holy Light and its Home for the Blind is now being held at Dodworth Hall, Broadway and 11th-st. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

THE GRAND PIGEON, POULTRY and Singing Bird Show of the American Columbarian Society, at No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d-st., open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission 50 cents.

LECTURES

FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.—TWO AFTERnoon lectures by DU CHAILLU, at Steinway Hall, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, at 3¼ o'clock. Single admission, 35 cents; for both lectures, 60 cents. Tickets at drug store, corner 24th-st. and Broadway; at Miller's, No. 647 Broadway, and at hall.

LECTURE ON TRAVELS IN ORIENTAL AND BIBLE LAND, by Hon. ISRAEL S. DIEHL, late United States Consul at Batavia, Java, at Rose Hill M. E. Church, 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Tickets 25 cents.

B. B. DYER, ESQ., WILL LECTURE before the Western Branch Young Men's Christian Association, at the rooms No. 285 Hudson-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Idiosyncrasy.*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANNA A. MORSS, plaintiff, against ANTOINETTE V. WOOD, Charles Wood and Harriet his wife, Ira P. Wood and Elizabeth his wife, Henry G. Wood and Julia Wood his wife, (the plaintiff being ignorant of the first name of the wife of the said Henry G. Wood designates her by the name of Julia Wood,) George Wood, Benjamin F. Wood, Abel Davis and Caroline his wife, Theodore De Cant and Marriette W. his wife, Louise S. Madden, Isaac Hall, The Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of the City of New-York, Louis McLain as assignee in bankruptcy of James N. Wood, Mary L. Eccleston as administratrix de bonis non of William H. Anable, deceased, Thompson Smith, James E. Craig, Nathan Seeley, George J. Stevens, Jacques E. Alger, Seman Klous and T. Roscoa McConnell, defendants.—Suit No. 1.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of November, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 26, 1869.

MERRIHEW & ARNOUX,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
d2-law3wTh*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM TRACY, FREDERICK S. TALLMADGE and WILLIAM P. LEE against BERKLEY B. HOTCHKISS and SCHUYLER R. INGHAM.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant, Berkley B. Hotchkiss—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on us at our office No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 20th day of December, 1868, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Oct. 14, 1869. TRACY, TALLMADGE & LEE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys of this Court in their own proper persons.

The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of November, 1869.

TRACY, TALLMADGE & LEE,
n18-law6wTh* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT: NEW-YORK.—THE METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, plaintiffs, against SMITH D. BELLOWS and MARIA LEGENDRE, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office in number forty Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 14, 1869. JOHN H. PLATT,
n11-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 40 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGHS, BELLS, SLEIGHS,

FIFTY SLEIGHS, ALL STYLES,
1,000 STRAP SLEIGH BELLS,
GREAT BARGAINS,

at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage and Sleigh Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A Clarences, landaus, coupes, landaulets, Ham's celebrated make; superior style, finish and durability to any other manufactured; will sell 25 per cent. less than former prices for one month. HAM, 4th-st. and Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED GRAY horses, eight and nine years old, 15¾ hands high, sound and kind; also a coupe landolet, dog cart, double and single harness, &c., all in perfect order. Apply at No. 124 Clinton-place, from 9 to 12 o'clock, to P. BURKE.

SLEIGH BELLS AND HORSE BLANkets, in large stock. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BUSINESS CHANGES, NEW FIRMS, &c.

Parties contemplating changes in their firms, and desirous of having the correction in style and rating appear in the forthcoming January Reference Book, are invited to call at our office before 20th December.

DUN, BARLOW & CO.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY, No. 335 Broadway, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869. }

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF HAYS & TOMPKINS, stock brokers, was dissolved by the death of MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, Jr., one of the partners.

The subscriber, the surviving partner, will continue the business upon his own account at No. 11 Wall-st. Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1869. JACOB HAYS.

THE FIRM OF MORRELL & CLELAND is this day dissolved. The business will be continued by the undersigned. JOHN H. MORRELL, JOHN H. MORRELL, JAMES W. CLELAND.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
SECOND WEEK OF
MR. HACKETT
as
FALSTAFF,

in SHAKESPEARE'S Historical Play in five acts, entitled, THE FIRST PART OF KING HENRY IV., supported by

Mr. D. W. WALLER..........as..........HOTSPUR
Mr. THEO. HAMILTON..as..........PRINCE HAL
Miss FANNY MORANT..as......DAME QUICKLY
and the full strength of the company.

On SATURDAY next, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock,
MATINEE
of DREAMS OF DELUSION,
(Introducing Mr. W. E. SHERIDAN in the leading role.)
To conclude with the
LADY AND THE DEVIL,
in which Miss Fanny Morant will execute a Solo on the Guitar.

Seats secured six days in advance, at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

On MONDAY, Dec. 13,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Mr. HACKETT..............as..............FALSTAFF

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

In compliance with the numerous requests to witness MR. HACKETT in his inimitable personation of FALSTAFF,

in THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,

the manager, desirous of accommodating the many admirers of Mr. Hackett, is pleased to state that ON MONDAY, DEC. 13, and EVERY EVENING during the week, will be presented

THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,
Or Falstaff Outwitted by Women,
SHAKESPEARE'S GREAT COMIC CREATION,
with
MR. HACKETT
AS THE FAT KNIGHT,
supported by
MR. D. W. WALLER,
MR. W. E. SHERIDAN,
MR. THEO. HAMILTON,
MISS FANNY MORANT,
and the entire company.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the Management of AUGUSTIN DALY.

Every Evening at 8,

THE IRISH HEIRESS. Boucicault's raciest comedy, with E. L. Davenport, Davidge, Lewis, Clarke, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mrs. Gilbert and Fanny Davenport.

Saturday Matinee at 2, and night at 8—WIVES AS THEY WERE, MAIDS AS THEY ARE.

Next Monday—DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.

IN REHEARSAL—OLIVE LOGAN'S NEW AMERICAN COMEDY.

TAMMANY.—IMMENSE HIT OF

BAD DICKEY and THE ETON BOY,
MISS ROSE MASSEY, MISS FANNY HERRING.
MR. M. W. FISKE.
FAMILY CIRCLE REOPENED, 25 cents.
BAD DICKEY MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.

PAUL CLIFFORD, the great Highwayman of 1760. DER FREISCHUTZ; or, The Seventh Charmed Bullet. Varieties.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 9.
MR. I. L. RICE

has the honor of announcing that his first Grand Concert in New-York will take place on the above evening, on which occasion he will be assisted by

Miss JENNIE LANDSMAN,
Prima Donna Assoluta.
Mr. CARL BERGNER,
The celebrated Violoncellist,
Mr. CARL BERGMANN
and his
FULL GRAND CONCERT ORCHESTRA.

NOTICE.—On this occasion Mr. Rice's Fantasie in concerto form, for piano and orchestra, will be performed for the first time in New-York.

Tickets of admission $1, including reserved seat, can be obtained at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office of the Hall.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES BALS D'ARTISTES.

SECOND REGULAR SEASON OF OPERA BALLS,

Dec. 22, Jan. 13, Feb. 9, March 1, (Shrove Tuesday,) and March 24, (Midlent Thursday.)

AT THE FRENCH THEATRE,
14th-st. and 6th-av.

FIRST ANNUAL BALL

OF THE
FAT MAN'S ASSOCIATION.
IRVING HALL, DEC. 20, 1869.

Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

GRAND MARCH OF THE FAT MEN AT 11½.

Music of the March composed and dedicated to the Association by C. S. Grafulla.

TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS.

For sale at the St. James, Fifth-avenue, Metropolitan, St. Nicholas, Earle's and Glenham Hotels, at the Revere House, Astor House, Pond & Co.'s music store, and by the members of the Association.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late Volunteer Fire Department,
will be given at
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1870.
TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS,

admitting a gentleman and two ladies, can be procured from either of the committee or from the following officers: JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.

ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.

Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be obtained on application to JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE

ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9,
THE GREAT FAIR
of the
NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY,
Admitted to be
THE LARGEST AND BEST COLLECTION OF VALUABLE FOWLS, PET ANIMALS, &c.,
ever brought together on this continent.

At the Empire City Rink, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M., daily.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND Statistical Society, Cooper Institute, second floor, east side.—On THURSDAY, Dec. 9, 1869, at 8 o'clock P. M. the regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held, when

Professor J. S. NEWBERRY, of Columbia College,

will give an account of his explorations in Utah and Arizona Territories. E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

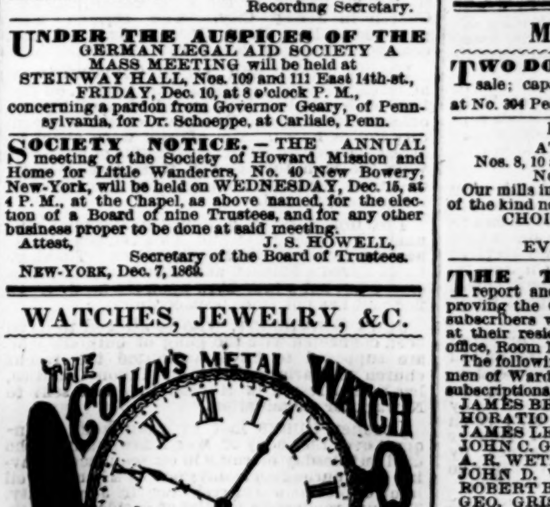
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE GERMAN LEGAL AID SOCIETY A MASS MEETING will be held at STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., FRIDAY, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock P. M., concerning a pardon from Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, for Dr. Schoeppe, at Carlisle, Penn.

SOCIETY NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Society of Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, at 4 P. M., at the Chapel, as above named, for the election of a Board of nine Trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting.

Attest, J. S. HOWELL, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1869.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



The celebrated IMITATION GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, "Collins Metal" (improved Oroide) These justly celebrated Watches have been so thoroughly tested during the last four years, and their reputation for time and as imitations of Gold Watches, is so well established as to require no recommendations. Prices—Horizontal Watches, $10, equal in appearance and for time to Gold Watches worth $100; Full Jeweled Levers, $15, equal to $150 Gold ones; Full Jeweled Levers, extra fine and superior finish, $20, equal to $200 Gold ones.

We have just commenced making a very fine American Watch, full jeweled, patent lever, chronometer balance, adjusted to heat, cold and position, 4½ ounces down weight, equal in appearance and for time to a Gold Watch costing $250.

We charge only $25 for these magnificent watches. All our watches in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes. Chains, Collins Metal, $2 to $8. Also, all kinds of jewelry, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS SET IN GOLD.

We are now making Jewelry of the California Diamonds. These are real stones of great brilliancy and hardness, and cannot be distinguished from the genuine stones, even by good judges. They are particularly brilliant at night by artificial light, do not scratch or become dull by use, and retain their brilliancy for an indefinite time. The following are the prices:

Ladies' and Gents' Finger Rings, single stones, one carat weight...........................$5 each
Gents' Pins, single stone, according to the size of the stone..............................$4 to $8
Ladies' Cluster Pins...............................$7 50
Ladies' Cluster Earrings...........................$7

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh Watch free. Goods sent by express to be paid for on delivery.

C. E. COLLINS & CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT and manufacture. American watches at manufacturers' prices. Diamond, pearl and gold jewelry, and silverware, at reduced prices. A. FRANKFIELD, 6th-av. corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. corner of 26th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7¼ P. M. To commence at 8 P. M.
CONTINUED NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

THIS THURSDAY, Dec. 9, 4th time, HENRY DUNBAR.	The cast will comprise Mr. J. W. Wallack, in the title role (his original character,) Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Hield, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Tom Owens, Mr. Peck, Mr. Curran, Miss Louisa Moore, Mrs. L. Phillips, and Miss Green.
FRIDAY, Dec. 10, 2d time, WONDER.	With new and beautiful scenery, costumes and appointments, and a spendid cast. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. C. J. Williamson, Mr. Hield, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon, Mrs. Laura Phillips, and Miss Fanny Green.
SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 24th time, HOME and A REGULAR FIX.	Mr. Lester Wallack in both pieces, the rest of the characters by Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Hield, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Peck. Miss Henriques, Miss Germon, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Timony, Miss Green, and Miss Clayton.
MONDAY, Dec. 13, 1st time, ERNESTINE and TRYING IT ON.	Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Hield, Mr. E. M. Holland, Mr. Peck, Miss Henriques, Miss Germon, Mrs. Sefton, Mrs. Philips.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 2d time, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

O'KEEFE'S Brilliant Comedy WILD OATS

Is in preparation.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS. HOUSES CROWDED.
A VERITABLE EXCITEMENT.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

The GREAT and ORIGINAL LOCAL DRAMA, WITH NEW SCENERY, NOVEL EFFECTS, A COMPLETE AND POWERFUL COMPANY.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
Rewritten and produced under the personal supervision of the author, AUGUSTIN DALY, Esq.
No expense has been spared to render this popular work an exceptional attraction.

MATINEES, Wednesday and Saturday, at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

LAST WEEK OF THE ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.

CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD.....Directress

THIS EVENING, (in the English language,)
MEYERBEER'S GRAND HISTORICAL OPERA,
THE HUGUENOTS.

rendered by an incomparable cast. Incidental to the opera THE SANGALLI BALLET TROUPE will appear.

FRIDAY EVENING, benefit of Mrs. C. R. BERNARD—THE HUGUENOTS.
SATURDAY MATINEE—HUGUENOTS.
SATURDAY NIGHT—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE GREAT ENGAGEMENT OF
LOTTA,

who will appear EVERY EVENING during the week, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2,

IN A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE BILL.

Sustain six characters (for the second time in New-York) in a drama entitled

THE LITTLE DETECTIVE,

and appearing in the laughable farce of

AN OBJECT OF INTEREST.

The cast sustained by Metropolitan artistes.
Appropriate scenery, &c., &c.

NEW-YORK THEATRE,

OPPOSITE NEW-YORK HOTEL.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING no performance, in consideration of Conference of Father Hyacinthe for benefit of French Benevolent Society.

TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Dec. 10, 1869, at 8 o'clock,
LE SOURD,
Opera Bouffe, in three acts, by A. Adam.
LE JURONS DE CADILLAC,
comedy, in one act, by B. Berton.
SATURDAY, LES FEMMES TERRIBLE, comedy.

Tickets at theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and ticket office, No. 114 Broadway.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS.
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES.
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC. &c.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERT, Dec. 11.

Miss NETTIE STIRLING, her second appearance. Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone. Mr. S. V. WARREN, Organist. Tickets, 25 cents. To be had of Wm. A. Pond & Co., Charles Wilson & Co., G. Schirmer, Carlton & Co., Broadway.

BOYS!—HEAR DU CHAILLU AT STEINWAY Hall THURSDAY and FRIDAY afternoons, this week, 3¼ o'clock. Single admission 35 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—The Third Winter Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures is now open day and evening. 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, CORner 5th-av. and 14th-st.—Exhibition of paintings. "The Nine Muses." By Joseph Fagnani. From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; 7 to 10 evening. Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Brooklyn Academy, No. 120 Pierrepont-st., under Mr. F. DODWORTH. Private classes and classes out of town attended by Mr. F. J. DODWORTH. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AS PARTNER IN A WHOLEsale shirt house, business well established, one with about $20,000 capital in cash or goods; an arrangement with one in same business, or men's furnishings, would prove mutually advantageous. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 382 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 382 Bowery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

F. E. SMITH & CO.,

ATLANTIC FLOUR MILLS,
Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.,
New-York office, No. 11 South-st.

Our mills in every respect are superior to anything of the kind now in operation in the United States.

CHOICE FLOUR OF ALL GRADES
SUITABLE FOR
EVERY TRADE OR MARKET.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL report and Directory of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office, Room No. 39 Bible House, 8th-st.

The following officers of the Association and Chairmen of Ward Committees are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-Pres't, 25 Clinton-place.
JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, No. 53 5th-av.
JOHN C. GREEN, Vice-President, No. 71 South-st.
A. R. WETMORE, Vice-Pres't, 365 Greenwich-st.
JOHN D. WOLFE, Vice-Pres't, 13 Madison-av.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, 78 South-st.
GEO. GRISWOLD, Recording Sec'ry, 71 South-st.

Wards.
1, 2, 3. Geo. W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine-st.
4. Charles Chamberlain, No. 168 South-st.
5. H. S. Terbell, No. 41 Walker-st.
6. John Boyd, No. 12 Franklin-st.
7. Thos. Warren, No. 206 Monroe-st.
8. John Endicott, No. 32 Charlton-st.
9. Daniel French, No. 258 West 14th-st.
10. B. G. Coles, No. 100 Forsyth-st.
11. D. D. Wright, No. 257 7th-st.
12. Chas. Craft, 109th-st., eighth house east of 3d-av.
13. Washington Thomas, No. 434 Grand-st.
14. Henry P. West, No. 183 Grand-st.
15. F. A. Conkling, No. 27 East 10th-st.
16. Samuel M. Pond, No. 327 West 23d-st.
17. Samuel R. Smith, No. 228 5th-st.
18. Adam W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st-st.
19. Jos. L. T. Smith, No. 151 East 42d-st.
20. H. D. Ranney, No. 227 West 34th-st.
21. W. B. Bibbins, No. 63 Lexington-av.
22. A. M. Lyon, No. 34 Pine-st.

ELECTED MANAGERS.

Stewart Brown, No. 59 Wall-st.
Jonathan Sturges, No. 125 Front-st.
E. C. Benedict, No. 10 West 10th-st.
James Boorman Johnston, No. 90 Broadway.

ROBERT M. HARTLEY,
Corresponding Secretary, Room No. 39 Bible House.

TO MARKETMEN.—SALE OF STANDS and stalls in new (Eighteenth Ward) market. By virtue of chapter 120 of the Laws of [illegible], the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction on the 20th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Eighteenth Ward Market, on Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts., in the City of New-York, the leases of the several stalls and stands in said market for a term of one year from the 1st day of January, 1870.

The plans of the stalls and stands in said market and the terms of sale will be ready on the 5th day of December next, and can be had on application to the Commissioners at the office in said market, or at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.

E. A. MOORE, }
FORBES HOLLAND, } Commissioners.
WILLIAM HAW, JR., }

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 154 EAST 25th-st., New-York. Cord and kindling wood constantly on hand. Oak, hickory and pine wood in large or small quantities. All orders by post delivered with dispatch, free of cartage. WM. L. WILLIAMS.

PEW FOR SALE—IN DR. HALL'S Church, corner 5th-av. and 19th-st., No. 25, south aisle. Address, for terms STETSON, Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Dr. HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent, yesterday submitted to the Board of Health the bi-monthly report on chemical tests of the cheap oils for lamps, which shows that of the forty samples examined during the last two weeks not one was of the standard required under the Health Ordinances. There were eighteen samples which failed to burn at a temperature below 110 degrees Fahrenheit, but there were twenty-two samples that did not abide that test, while every sample gave off explosive vapor which flashed at a temperature below the standard of 100 degrees Fahrenheit, some of them giving off such vapor freely at frost temperature. Ten per cent. of all the fires in this City last year were caused by naphthous oils.

Rev. E. P. ROE will lecture on "Secret Service at the Front," at the Congregational Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Harlem, this evening, under the auspices of Post Weed, No. 91, of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. DU CHAILLU will deliver one of his interesting lectures on "Africa," this afternoon, at Steinway Hall, for the especial benefit of the little folks.

At the monthly meeting of the New-York Practical Engineers, in the Cooper Institute last evening, an interesting paper on "Deep Sea Sounding," by Professor WM. E. ROBINSON, of Philadelphia Centre, was read by B. C. GREGORY, setting forth the important scientific secrets lying buried in the sea. It also gave a description of the bottom of the Atlantic as discovered during the soundings made by the Americans and British previous to laying the ocean telegraph cable. A new sounding apparatus, known as AWL's bathometer, was introduced and a model displayed. It was highly approved of. Remarks on the subject were made by JAMES A. WHITNEY, Drs. SMITH, DAVIS, and Mr. FISHER.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society will hold their regular monthly meeting this evening at their rooms in the Cooper Institute. Professor NEWBERRY, of Columbia College, who was employed by the United States Government on the surveys for the Pacific Railroad, will give an account of his explorations in Utah and Arizona Territories.

Rev. J. Q. ADAMS delivered an interesting lecture last evening, before the Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, at No. 473 Grand-street. There was a very respectable audience as to numbers and intelligence. The speaker, in eloquent language, urged upon his hearers, and especially upon the young men, the importance of mental culture.

At a meeting of the directors of the New-York Tunnel Company, held at their office in Pine-street, yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, William A. Smith, of Brooklyn; Vice-President, Jacob M. Long, of New-York; Treasurer, Joel A. Fithian; Secretary, J. F. Cheesbrough; Engineer, M. O. Davidson.

Thanks to the recent snow storm, the upper part of our island presents the charming spectacle of hundreds of girls and boys whizzing down the long slopes of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets on their sleds, making the welkin ring with their merry shouts and laughter. The sleighing yesterday was unusually fine, the balmy atmosphere giving an additional charm to that delightful amusement.

Our skating enthusiasts will be gratified at learning that the ice at Macmillan's Pond, at Forty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue, is in a satisfactory state of solidity, and that the Empire Rink will be in readiness for their enjoyment on Monday next. The Central Park Pond, always the latest to freeze, cannot long hold out in view of such a brilliant example. The Union Skating Rink is already in good condition, and the Capitoline will soon be flooded for the benefit of our neighbors in Brooklyn.

The Alleghania Lodge, No. 183, I. O. of O. F., held its sixth annual hop last evening at Irving Hall, which proved to be a fine affair. The dancing and enlivening music were continued to a late hour, to the evident pleasure of the participants.

The Engineers' Protective Association held a meeting last evening, at No. 196 Bowery, Mr. E. B. DEMAREST in the chair. A committee was appointed to inquire into the condition of members in arrears; some routine business was transacted, and preparations made for the annual ball.

The Iron Moulders met last evening, at Military Hall, Mr. JAMES PURDY in the chair. The following officers were elected: President, JAMES CARROLL; Vice-President, THOMAS HENNESSY; Treasurer, FRANCIS HEYBURN.

At the meeting of the Board of Excise yesterday, Mr. MANIERRE, acting President, reported in favor of issuing 123 new licenses. The report was adopted.

A fire occurred last evening in the basement of No. 79 Third-avenue, which damaged the upholstery stock of M. K. MAXIMILIAN to the extent of $4,000, which was covered by insurance for $5,000 in the Commercial and American.

A meeting for the purpose of reorganizing the Workingwoman's Association will be held in Plimpton Hall this evening, at 7 o'clock. All old members are earnestly requested to be present.

ELIZABETH and JULIUS EHLMANN, owners of a restaurant at No. 50 Bowery, were charged, before United States Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, with having sold tobacco and liquors, in connection with their other business, without paying special Government tax. They were held in $1,000 each to appear for examination.

Further testimony was introduced for the defence yesterday, in the case of E. B. KELLOGG, charged with running a distillery without paying the special tax required by law. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY appeared for the Government; Mr. A. ROLLINS acting as counsel for the defendant.

The annual meeting of the Caledonian Club took place at their rooms, No. 118 Sullivan-street, Tuesday. The following gentlemen were elected officers for 1870: Chief, GEO. MITCHELL; First Chieftain, George Gilluly; Second Chieftain, John Barrie; Third Chieftain, John Watt; Fourth Chieftain, L. D. Robertson; Financial Committee, John Goldie, James A. Craig, John Knox; Property Committee, John Crown, Andrew F. Dykes, J. Tasker.

A dedication service was held last evening in the First German Episcopal Church, Fourteenth-street, between First and Second avenues. The sermon was preached by Rev. A. J. F. BEHRENDS. Rev. T. F. ELDER, Rev. Dr. KENDRICK, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, of this City; Rev. Mr. HOYT, of Brooklyn, and others, made addresses. The report of the Building Committee was read, setting forth the following: Cost of lot $14,862; building, $23,369—all paid for; furniture, $2,332, of which remains to be paid $2,100.

An interesting meeting of the Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association was held last evening at Masonic Hall, and the following officers, elected at the last meeting of the Association to serve six months, were duly installed: President, H. W. SWENTZEL; Vice-President, S. C. COOK; Secretaries, M. J. WOOD, CHAS. DUDDY and R. SNYDER; Treasurer, W. C. LEWIS. The reports of the retiring officials represented the society to be in a flourishing condition, ninety-six members having been admitted during the last term.

The very large and very brilliant star which is visible every evening at 6 o'clock in the southwest to those crossing the several ferries to Hoboken and Jersey City, is the same star which often guides the mariner in the lovely tropical trips west, up the Gulf of Mexico. On Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, this superb object can be seen on the noonday mark, about forty-five degrees above the horizon.

JOHN JACKSON, a negro, was arrested Tuesday evening by Officer SHUTE, of the Eighth Precinct, having a parlor clock in his possession, which was supposed to be stolen. Subsequent inquiries showed that the clock was one of many articles, valued in the aggregate at $250, which had been taken from the house of ERNEST KRAKOWIZER, No. 16 West Twelfth-street, by thieves who had secreted themselves in the premises. JACKSON was yesterday committed.

Yesterday afternoon, soon after the 1:45 ferry boat *Warren* had left the Williamsburg side, the ferry boat *Idaho*, approaching from New York, came into violent collision with her. The *Warren* was struck forward, a large portion of the ladies' cabin being smashed in. No one was hurt.

A meeting of the Union Republican Association, Twenty-first Assembly District, was held last evening at Washington Hall, Harlem, for the purpose of appointing an inspector on the enrollment and reorganization of the Republican Party in that district. Mr. OTIS T. HALL was selected.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at Bellevue Hospital, over the remains of PATRICK RILEY, aged ninety years, who came to his death through injuries sustained a few days ago by a fall down stairs.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, at No. 32 Pitt-street, over the body of JAMES H. BELT, aged eighteen months, who died from the effects of scalds caused, three weeks ago, by a cup of hot tea which was upset over his person, while sitting at table in his mother's lap.

MARGARET KING, a woman of intemperate habits, died suddenly yesterday in the basement of No. 18 Thomas-street. A Mrs. SILVERMAN, aged sixty-five, also died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 56 Rivington-street.

The Board of City Canvassers meets at noon to-day to canvass the votes cast at the recent Charter election. The Board will be in session ten days.

BROOKLYN.

Professor BARKER will deliver his second lecture on the "Spectrum Analysis" at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fulton-avenue and Galatin-place, this evening. The preparations for a grand demonstration of the new theory give promise of a great triumph.

The Ladies' Fair for the benefit of the Church of the Covenant, (Rev. Mr. NOBLE, pastor,) closed last evening, having been abundantly successful. The Church of the Covenant, although a young society, is in a prosperous condition. It has a flourishing Temperance Society, and the work of the pastor has been greatly aided by a band of young men and cheerful workers.

A number of respectable and law-abiding citizens of the Seventh Ward have organized a Reform Association, whose Executive Committee have taken steps to secure thorough organization of the Ward, and to obtain evidence of the frauds at the recent election. MR. JOHN T. BARNARD is President and Mr. C. W. KNOWLTON is Secretary.

It appears that $900 was raised by citizens and soldiers in the early part of the recent war for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument over the grave of CLARENCE V. MCKENZIE, a drummer-boy attached to the Thirteenth Regiment, who was accidentally killed while on duty at Annapolis, Md. The money is in the hands of a committee who have never taken any steps to carry out the work intrusted to them, and many of the citizens have revived the subject in the hope of having something done, as the money was given for the specific object named.

Among the complaints made by taxpayers, who are now paying their taxes at the City Hall, is that they never get to know by any means what the Board of Supervisors are doing, while it is understood that the latter spend money in the most reckless manner, having no check whatever upon their action.

The Memorial Presbyterian Church Fair was opened at the Athenæum, in Atlantic-street, last evening.

Mr. GEORGE A. BELL, of Columbia-street, appeals to the wealthy residents of Brooklyn Heights to exercise their generosity by feeding the poor sparrows, whose food has been covered up with the snow.

The Brooklyn City Railroad Company have done a very comforting thing in covering the cold sparred seats of the cars with a very excellent quality of stair carpet.

PETER DALY, while walking on Myrtle-avenue, near Nostrand, at a late hour on Tuesday night, was beset by two desperadoes, who, after a somewhat exciting struggle, succeeded in knocking him down and robbing him of a wallet containing $260 in greenbacks. JOHN SHERIDAN was subsequently arrested on suspicion of being one of the persons.

ISABELLA MCMAHON, a resident of "Sterling Castle," in Williamsburg, disfigured her husband, OWEN MCMAHON, on Tuesday night for the forty-sixth time—this time with an ax. Sometimes Mrs. MCMAHON shouts "murder;" this time she got the best of her spouse, and it became his turn to alarm the neighbors and the Police. The parties have seen many a sad and bloody conflict, and are able to encounter many more.

A draft of fifty sailors, under escort of a Sergeant and six marines, left the Navy Yard yesterday by rail, for Boston, *en route* for Portsmouth, where they will join the *Benecia*, which is under orders to sail for Santa Cruz immediately.

SEBA M. BOGERT, a Wall-street broker, sued WM. BOUTON in the City Court yesterday for $1,700, a balance which he claimed to be due him in settlement of an account for purchasing Erie shares for him. The jury rendered a verdict for BOGERT's claim, with interest.

The case of MICHAEL SHIELDS and others was brought up in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The suit was one at common law, based on a bond given for the removal of 800 gallons of whisky, which were removed from a warehouse in Ninth-street, New-York, in June, 1867. The Government claimed the amount of the tax, and Judge BENEDICT directed that a verdict for $1,872 34, being the amount claimed by the Government, be rendered.

It is announced that the name of Mr. JOHN MCDIARMID, of Greenpoint, will be sent to the United States Senate for confirmation instead of that of Mr. JAMES R. ALLABEN, the present Internal Revenue Assessor, whose name was withdrawn on Tuesday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The trial of the sureties of HENRY WILLETTS, Ex-County Treasurer of Westchester County, for the amount of bonds signed or given by them, was continued before Justice GILBERT at White Plains, yesterday. Several witnesses were examined. The case will probably occupy the Court another day or two.

The Westchester County Supervisors yesterday adopted resolutions asking the Legislature to compel the railroad companies to afford better accommodations to the inhabitants of the county.

Coroner SMITH was called yesterday to hold an inquest at Hart's Corners on the body of a one-legged soldier named GEORGE HAYES, who was found dead in his bed. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by the visitation of God. He was a native of this State, and about 45 years old.

LONG ISLAND.

The iron mines in Quogue are attracting great attention especially from scientific men, and a number of New-York parties have recently been on a tour of inspection along the beach from Quogue, and as far east as Montauk. The factory in process of erection at West Hampton is rapidly approaching completion, and when finished it is thought will be capable of turning out sixteen tons of steel daily. Large quantities of the ore have already been shipped to New-York City, and the supply is said to be exhaustless. Eight hundred tons of the ore have already been taken from one quarter of an acre in the beach.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening two drunken fellows entered the fancy goods store of Miss WEAVER, at Flushing. After grossly insulting the young lady in charge of the store, they stole some of the goods and took their departure—the only thing they had a right to take.

A meeting was held in Quogue on Tuesday last for the purpose of raising sufficient funds to build a church. At the meeting $525 were subscribed and more promised, making over $2,500 in all subscribed for the purpose.

NEW-JERSEY.

A man named SHIELDS, and another named JOHN SCOTT, the one the owner and the other the captain of the canal boat *M. L. Wood*, were yesterday arrested at the instance of THOMAS FROTH, an employe of the canal boat *Fairchild*, on a charge of having cruelly beaten and kicked, as well as attempted to choke and drown, him.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Hudson County Medical Society: President, G. W. FALSON; Vice-President, R. A. WATSON; Secretary, M. A. MILLER; Treasurer, T. F. MORRIS; Reporter, S. R. FORMAN.

Rev. G. B. WILCOX was last evening installed as pastor of the First Congregational Church in Jersey City. The sermon was preached by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., and the charge delivered by Rev. J. P. THOMPSON.

HENRY ZALKE and JACOB GIFFORD were arrested yesterday, charged with having, on the 19th of November last, assaulted and beaten officers HINDLAR and HARTMAN, of the Hudson City Police Force. The officers were about to arrest the men for willful destruction of property when the men turned upon them and savagely assaulted them with sticks. The accused were committed for trial.

Two boarders in a house in Bergen City, named PATRICK REAL and MICHAEL GOODRICH, became involved in a quarrel on Tuesday. REAL seized a hatchet and struck GOODRICH a severe but not a fatal blow upon the head. REAL fled and has not since been captured.

JOHN SCHUHARDT, who is alleged to have been connected with the gang of burglars who are supposed to have committed the recent church burglaries in Essex and Union Counties, has been arrested in Hudson City and sent to Newark for examination.

Coroner BURNS last evening held an inquest over the body of MARY LIMBURGER who died on Tuesday morning in consequence of having been burned some days ago by a kerosene oil lamp explosion at her residence in Jersey City. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

JOHN KELLY was, yesterday, assaulted by CHARLES GILBERT, the owner of a cigar store into which he had gone for the purpose of warming his feet. GILBERT charges KELLY with having insulted his wife by asking her whether she had ever had her feet frozen.

Rev. C. L. HULBURD, of New-Haven, Vt., has accepted the call from the Belleville-avenue Congregational Church.

Mrs. CATHARINE WILSON, residing on Broad-street, Newark, died yesterday in consequence of injuries sustained by a fall down stairs some time ago.

The residence of Mr. SMITH at Roseville was entered by burglars a few nights ago and robbed of $900 worth of goods.

THOMAS BURNS died suddenly yesterday morning in a chair in the saloon at No. 125 River-street, Newark. Dr. DODD, who was notified, declared apoplexy to have been the cause of death.

A Story of Horrible Cruelties on the Ocean.

EMIL SVENSSON and JOHN MARCOM, two seamen of the ship *Sonora*, are about to commence proceedings against Captain SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, of the *Sonora*, for alleged inhuman treatment. They each claim $3,000 damages, beside their full wages. They allege that they shipped at Hong Kong, the 24th of May last, in company with HARRY ELLIS, JOHN HART, and a Russian whose name they do not remember. The ship the next day started for the Spanish island Hoilo. There all five deserted, but were captured. The *Sonora* then left for Manila, and, according to the complaints, the five deserters were taken down into the hold and chained hands and feet. A chain was stretched between two stanchions about a foot from the bottom of the hold, and the prisoners were compelled to sit or lie upon the floor under the chain with their arms fastened to it. The prisoners were chained in a row, several feet apart, and in this position they were kept until the end of the voyage—ten days. The men were able to get up only as high as upon their knees, but this being a very uncomfortable position, they were obliged to lie on their backs most of the time. They begged the Captain from the first to allow them to work, but he was inexorable. Their food consisted of three biscuits and plenty of water for each man per day; on this diet they became too weak to sit up. But the hardship of being kept enchained in a dark hole was as nothing compared with what they had to suffer in other ways. It was in the midst of the hottest season, in a tropical sea, and the cargo of sugar and camphor heated and steamed, making the "black hole" a most uncomfortable place, with its hatches closed and locked every night, and not a single aperture for ventilation. They say they were literally compelled to roll in filth, as the ship rocked in the waves. Their wrists and ancles swelled fearfully, and their skin, they allege, was rotten, owing to their filthy condition. When they arrived at Manila they were all sick, and all but the two who are now in this city were in such a bad condition that they had to be removed to the hospital when they were left. The men have three witnesses to corroborate their allegations, named ISRAEL PITMAN, OSCAR FLAGGARO and PETER PETERSON.

Life and Times of Wesley—Lecture by Rev. Wm. M. Punshon.

Rev. WM. M. PUNSHON, the eloquent Methodist clergyman from England, delivered a lecture to a large audience in Cooper Institute last evening upon the "Life and Times of JOHN WESLEY," the founder of Methodism. He commenced by saying that when GEORGE II. mounted the throne of England, the righteousness which exalteth a nation lay hidden in secret places. The literature of the time was represented by the Pantheism of POPE, the infidelity of BOLINGBROKE, or the indelicate wit of CONGREVE. After a brief sketch of the ancestry of JOHN WESLEY and a somewhat lengthy notice of his father and mother, he spoke of the early training of the founder of Methodism, his bootless journey to America to convert the Indians, his return to England, where he discovered that instead of being fitted to convert the Indians, he had not himself been converted. Attending a Moravian meeting in London a few days after his return from America Mr. WESLEY came in contact with men who opened up to him a new view of Christianity, which dispersed the clouds that obscured his vision and made him a convert to the faith in a living God. From this period WESLEY's career as a Christian Evangelist commenced, and for forty years he traveled almost constantly, preaching on an average fifteen sermons per week. His work and that of his compatriots, WHITFIELD, FLETCHER, NELSON and others, met with slander and persecution. In Oxford they were called Bible moths; in Ireland, swaddlers—a name which they retain in some degree in that country even at this day. Others called them Presbyterian Papists. They were forbidden from Newgate lest they should make men wicked, and they were forbidden from Bedlam lest they should drive men mad. JOHN WESLEY was often in personal danger from his persecutors, but threats and intimidations did not deter him from his work. During his life, said the lecturer, he outlived more abuse than any man of his time. He was charged with being ambitious, arbitrary, credulous, &c., all of which the speaker admitted he was, but not in a bad sense. His industry was shown in his immense labors as a preacher, during which he kept well posted in the literature of his age, retained his intimacy with the classics, conducted an extensive correspondence and managed all the affairs of a new society numbering more than 70,000 souls. His benevolence was never surpassed; there were no bounds to it except his means. He once said that if he left £10 at his death, with the exception of his books, he would give the world the freedom to call him a thief and a robber. This might have been said in haste, and perhaps unwisely, but it was almost literally true, for he left scarcely anything beyond a good library of books and—the Methodist Church. He possessed a wit which played like Summer lightning, with no desire to injure but only to enliven and entertain. He anticipated the newspaper of the present day, for he was the first to write books for the million. He was a law reformer. He believed in the wonders of electricity when the discoveries of FRANKLIN were the ridicule of the age. Finally, he was a denouncer of slavery, and when the traffic in human flesh was justified and upheld by the great and the respectable, he stigmatized it as the "sum of all villainies."

The lecture occupied one and one-half hours, and contained many passages of great eloquence, which were rapturously applauded by the audience.

The Methodist Episcopal Tract Society—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Tract Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church was held yesterday in the Mission Rooms, No. 805 Broadway. There was an election of thirty-two clerical and thirty-two lay managers, no change from last year being made save the substitution of one minister and five laymen for others who have failed to attend the meetings of the Board of Managers during the past year. The value of the grants made was reported at $5,639. The circulation of *Good News*, a monthly periodical, had reached an average of 72,200, an increase of 10,000. Six colporteurs were employed during the year, but all save one failed, and caused a pecuniary loss to the Society. An interesting letter from Guttenberg, Germany, was read, giving an account of the colporteur work in that city. The Treasurer's report showed total receipts during the year $13,975 71, including a balance on hand at the beginning of the year, of $444 17. The disbursements were $11,369 46; balance on hand now, $2,606 25. At the time of the last annual meeting there was a balance of over $2,000 on hand, which did not appear in the Treasurer's report, and which called forth considerable discussion. Dr. LANAHAN explained that he was nominally the Treasurer, but that Mr. GRANT was the real one, and that to him were referred all letters and moneys received to be credited to their respective accounts. Mr. GRANT explained that the discrepancy was only apparent and not real; that this report was imperfect, but that when it came to be printed in the journal the receipts and expenditures for the balance of this month would appear as it had in the last journal for the balance of the last year. Dr. BROWN moved that inasmuch as for a series of years there has not been a complete annual report rendered to the Society the Treasurer be requested to present at the next annual meeting a report, covering the period from Dec. 1, 1869, to Nov. 30, 1870. This was carried. The Society then adjourned.

The Vote for Mayor.

The vote cast for A. OAKEY HALL, for Mayor, was very light, and no returns have yet been made up. From scattering returns it appears the following votes were cast in the wards named, but even in these cases the wards are not complete.

Wards.		Wards.	
4	1348	14	2220
5	1421	15	1926
7	4894	16	161
8	3317	17	5759
9	2567	18	2224
10	2744	19	2297
11	3953	20	2318
12	3401	21	5575
13	3215	22	1930
Total			51,270

The Suicide of Meyers, the Sailor.

The inquest held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN in the case of FRANCIS MEYERS, the sailor, who committed suicide on Tuesday night in Pitt-street, by shooting himself, resulted in eliciting some additional facts. About six years ago, the deceased married a Miss BROWN, now residing with her mother at No. 42 Pitt-street, and taking her to Canada, abandoned her among strangers. Mrs. MEYERS returned to her relatives in this City and refused to live with FRANCIS, owing to his irregular habits and his failure to provide for her and their little daughter. On Monday he called to see his wife and threatened to kill her if she spoke to any other man, and exhibited a pistol, and frightened the family very much. Mrs. MEYERS finally pretended to consent to go to Buffalo and live with him, but on Tuesday went to a brother-in-law's residence in Grand-street. MEYERS returned and failing to find his wife, asked for the pistol and left the house with it in his possession, soon afterward shooting himself. The deceased was a native of Germany, aged 31 years. A verdict of suicidal death was duly rendered.

Board of Health.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the Attorney reported twenty-two cases of violation of Tenement House laws, twenty-four cases of non-compliance with ordinances, and three cases of violation of ordinances. Suits were ordered to be commenced in all these cases.

Assistant Sanitary Superintendent STILES, of Brooklyn, in a communication to the Board, stated that as smallpox had appeared to such an extent in the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards of that city, as to cause a fear of an epidemic, he recommended that three physicians be appointed to give the population of those wards the benefit of vaccination.

Dr. HARRIS indorsed the recommendation of his subordinate, and added the Fifth and Ninth Wards. The recommendation was approved.

Union League of America—Annual Meeting.

The Union League of America held its annual meeting yesterday at No. 939 Broadway. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

President, JOHN W. GEARY, of Pennsylvania; Vice-Presidents, C. W. Godard, of New-York, and Foster Blodgett, of Georgia; Recording Secretary, Thomas G. Baker, of New-York; Corresponding Secretary, S. F. Gwinner, of Pennsylvania; Treasurer, Wm. V. Alexander, of New-York; Marshal, James M. Simms, of Georgia; Herald, Joseph W. Divine, of New-York; Sentinel, E. B. Conover, of New-York; Chaplain, Rev. Thomas G. Griffith, of New-Jersey; Resident Committee, Waldo Hutchins, Geo. H. Van Cleft, C. C. Pinckney, George S. McWaters, Chas. H. Thomson, Henry Berny, Jas. Terwilliger.

An Executive Committee, consisting of one member from each State, was appointed, the member for New-York being ISAAC M. SCHERMERHORN, of Buffalo.

Resolutions were passed approving of the recommendations of General GRANT with respect to the State of Georgia, and urging the passage of a uniform system of naturalization, which shall give jurisdiction in all cases to the Federal Courts. The League then adjourned to meet at Washington in February next.

Personal.

M. L. Filkins, Postmaster of Albany; Hon. H. P. Titus, of Washington; Hon. W. T. Farrington, of Connecticut; Hon. Seth Warner, of Massachusetts, and D. W. Fuller, of Hartford, are at the Astor House. General George W. Cass, of Pittsburg; Hon. H. S. Walbridge, of Ohio; Judge Talcott, of Buffalo; Commander Babcock, of the United States Navy; Dr. J. S. Delevan, of Albany, and General Provost, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Congressman McCarthy, of Syracuse; A. N. Smith, of England; Dr. P. P. Clements, of Baltimore; General J. H. Ledlie, of Chicago, and Hon. J. W. Buckingham, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Commander Glass, of the United States Navy, and Mr. Mitchell, of New-Haven, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 8—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92¼ for money and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. American Securities open flat; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 85⅛; 1865, old, 84¼; 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 81. Stocks quiet; Erie Railway Shares, 20¼; Illinois Centrals, 99¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens quiet. Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,00 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Tallow easier.

HAVRE, Dec. 8.—Cotton opened firm and quiet, both on spot and afloat. Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 136f. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 8—1 P. M.—American Securities quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds, 85⅛ for the issue of 1862. Stocks easier; Illinois Centrals, 99¼.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The Bourse opens firm; Rentes, 72f. 97c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—1 P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 29s. 3d. ₩ quarter for European.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at 110s. ₩ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard quiet and steady.

BREMEN, Dec. 8.—Petroleum closed firm yesterday at 7 thalers 6 groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 8.—Petroleum closed firm yesterday at 15 marcbancos 8 schillings.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The Bourse closed dull; Rentes, 72f. 80c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 8.—United States Bonds opened flat; Five-twenties, of the issue of 1862, 90⅞@91.

HAVRE, Dec. 8.—Cotton closed quiet and steady, both on spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Dec. 8.—Petroleum opened firm.

LONDON, Dec. 8—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money, and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. American Securities flat; Five-twenties, 1862s, 85⅛; 1865s, 83⅞; 1867s, 85⅛; Ten-forties, 81¼. Stocks steady; Erie Railway, 20¼; Illinois Central Railway, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8—4:30 P. M.—Cotton steady; Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅝d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken on speculation and export.

Naval Stores dull and unchanged.

LONDON, Dec. 8—4:30 P. M.—Linseed Oil firmer at £28 18s. Tallow firm at 47s. 3d.@47s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8d.@1s. 8¼d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—EXCHANGE firm and unchanged. FLOUR dull and in favor of buyers; sales of Spring Extras at $3 75@$5. WHEAT dull and lower; sales of No. 1 at 89c.@90c.; No. 2 at 85½c.@87¼c.; in the afternoon dull at 87c., seller December; 88¼c. seller January, for No. 2. CORN declining and weak; No. 2, 73c.; seller last half of December, 74½c.@74¾c. OATS quiet and lower; No. 2, 40½c.@41c.; seller this month at 41c.@41½c. RYE dull; No. 2, 74c. BARLEY dull and nominally 80c.@83c. HIGHWINES, 96c. at the close for free. PROVISIONS firm. PORK active at $31 50@$31 75, seller January; $31 cash; $32 buyer January. LARD quiet and steady; buyers at 18½c.; sellers at 18¾c. cash. Green MEATS firm; Shoulders, 11c.; Sides, 15c. Dressed HOGS active and higher at $12 50@$13. CATTLE steady at $3 75@$4 85 for fair to good Cows; $6 12½@$6 50 for good shipping. Live HOGS firm at $9 25@$9 65 for Common; $10 25@$10 85 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 63,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Barley, 17,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 2,200 bushels Barley, 1,400 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominally unchanged. FLOUR firm with small transactions; Superfine, $3 75@$4 25; Extra, $4@$4 75; Double Extra, $4 25@$5 20; Treble Extra, $4 75@$5 75; Choice to Fancy Family, $6@$8. WHEAT quiet; buyers standing off; not much doing. CORN dull; choice new Yellow, sacked, 82c.@83c.; choice old White, 93c. OATS declining; in bulk, 47c.@47½c.; sacked, 51c.@53c. BARLEY dull; choice Fall, $1 50. RYE heavy at 80c.@82c. WHISKY firm at $1. PORK firm at $31 for heavy. Dry Salted MEATS dull at 12¼c.@12½c. for Shoulders; 16c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16½c. for Clear Sides. BACON quiet; new Shoulders, 16c.; Clear Sides, 19½c.@19¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 21c. LARD firm at 17¾c.@18c. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. Live HOGS firm at $9 50@$10 40. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 3,200 bushels; Corn, 2,500 bushels; Oats, 5,500 bushels; Hogs, 5,500 head.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.—WHEAT—Demand restricted to wants of millers; Amber quoted at $1 35@$1 38; Nos. 1 and 2 White Michigan and State, $1 40@$1 50, and Diehl at $1 70@$1 75; the latter price for selected. RYE steady with moderate sales; State at $1 05. CORN steady and rather strong; holders asked $1 15, with no buyers, and market closed quiet. BARLEY without important change, except on part of some holders where weakness is observable; two-rowed State quoted at 98c.@$1 10; Rejected and Nos. 1 and 2 six-rowed State, $1 18@$1 25, and Canada West at $1 18@$1 28. BARLEY MALT sells slowly, in lots as wanted by brewers, at $1 30@$1 65 for new, as to quality, and $1 25 for old, with a fair supply and a falling off of demand. OATS have gradually depreciated in value from 64c. to 62c. for State, the market closing dull and nominal; there were buyers at 55c., but no sellers at that price.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—COTTON very active, and firmer at 23¾c.@24c. for Middling; sales, 6,100 bales; receipts, 3,757 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 2,517 bales. FLOUR, $4 75 for Superfine, $5 75 for Extra, and $6 for Double Extra. CORN firm at $1 15. OATS, 64c. BRAN, $1 10. HAY, $30. New Mess PORK, $33; Old, $33 75. BACON—Shoulders, 16¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 20¼c.; Clear Sides, 21c. New HAMS scarce at 27c. LARD, 19c.@21c. SUGAR active and firmer; prime, 12½c.@12¾c. MOLASSES active and firmer; prime, 64c.@65c. WHISKY dull at $1 05. COFFEE unchanged. GOLD, 124⅝. Sterling EXCHANGE, 134. New-York sight EXCHANGE, ¼ ₩ cent. premium.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. COTTON dull; Middlings, 24½c. TOBACCO firm; sales, 70 hhds., at $8 20@$19. WHISKY firm at $1. PROVISIONS firmer and unchanged; demand light. LARD dull; Steam, 17½c.@18½c.; Kettle, 18½c., with a fair demand. Live HOGS firm and higher at $10@$10 50. Dressed HOGS, $12 50@$12 75; receipts, 5,500 head. Green MEATS firmer at 11½c.@15½c. BACON quiet and unchanged. Bulk MEATS quiet and unchanged. PORK held at $30 50 for Country; salable at $30. EXCHANGE steady.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8—COTTON unchanged; Middling Uplands, 25c.; Middling Gulf, 25½c.@25¾c. CLOVERSEED unchanged at $8 50@$8 62½. TIMOTHY, $4. FLOUR dull and weak; Extra Family, $5 75@$6 25; Northwestern, $5 75@$6 12½; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $6@$6 50. WHEAT very dull; Pennsylvania and Delaware Red, $1 30@$1 32. RYE, $1 05@$1 10. CORN in fair demand; Old Yellow, $1 09; New do., 86c.@90c.; White, 92c. OATS steady at 59c.@62c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 24c.; Refined, 32c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY steady; iron-bound Western, $1 05.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,200 bbls. at $6 25 for No. 1 Spring, $6 50 for Amber Winter, $7 for White, $7 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and no sales. CORN firm and quiet; sales car lots at $1 09. BARLEY dull; sales 1,100 bushels Up-Lake Canada at $1 04, and 1,200 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 14. CORNMEAL, $2 20 ₩ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $32@$33 ₩ ton. Railroad FREIGHTS higher; Flour to Boston, $1 06; to New-York, 96c., and to Albany, 78c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,400 head, embracing some of the very best ever seen here; market quiet and heavy; no quotable change in prices. HOGS—Receipts light; market dull and inactive at 9½c.@10½c. SHEEP are firm and ½c. better; Canada Sheep and Lambs, 4½c.@6c.; Western, 3c.@4¼c. The BREADSTUFFS market is generally inactive; no sales are reported except two car lots Corn at 98c.; store quotations are unchanged. HIGHWINES—Sales 10 bbls. at $1 03. RECEIPTS—3,000 bushels Barley.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 8.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR firm at $5 25. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN, 65c.@70c. OATS, 50c. RYE, 80c. Live HOGS firm at $9@$10. TOBACCO buoyant; sales 74 hhds. at $6 75@$8 50 for Lugs; $9@$18 75 for Common to Good. Mess PORK, $31 25. BACON—Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 16¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 23c. LARD, 18½c. WHISKY firmer at $1.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.—COTTON quiet. Low Middling, 24c. FLOUR firmer and fairly active but unchanged in prices. WHEAT dull. Prime to choice Red, $1 35@$1 38. CORN—Receipts small; Prime White, 85c.@90c. OATS firm at 55c.@58c. RYE dull at $1. PROVISIONS steady and unchanged. WHISKY quiet and drooping at $1 04@$1 04½ for wood and iron-bound.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 8.—FLOUR dull; Choice Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, $4 25@$5. WHEAT heavy at 87c. for No. 1; 84½c. for No. 2. RYE nominal. CORN nominal. OATS steady and unchanged. Dressed HOGS firm at $12 50@$13. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 8.—COTTON firm; receipts, 1,521 bales; exports, 861 bales. FLOUR dull and nominal. CORN, 93c.@94c. OATS, 65c. PORK, $32. LARD, 18½c.@19c. BACON nominal; Shoulders, 16c.; Sides, 20½c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 13c.; Sides, 17c.

MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 8.—COTTON was in active demand throughout the day and closed firm; sales, 4,000 bales; 400 bales after the close of the market yesterday; Middling, 23¼c.@23½c.; receipts, 660 bales; exports, 213 bales.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8.—WHEAT heavy; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 18; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 13. CORN nominal. OATS dull and nominally unchanged. RYE dull and nominal. BARLEY dull and nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 8.—Spirits of TURPENTINE quiet at 40c. RESIN quiet and dull at $1 55@$3 50. Crude TURPENTINE firm at $1 75@$2 90. TAR firm at $2 05. COTTON steady at 23¼c.@23½c.

DETROIT, Dec. 8.—WHEAT dull; No. 1 White, $1 10; Extra, $1 22; Amber, $1 03@$1 05. BARLEY declining; sales at $1 70 ₩ cental. Live HOGS active at $12 87@$13 for Heavy, and $11 87@$12 for Light.

NORFOLK, VA., Dec. 8.—COTTON quiet and firm; receipts 900 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,573 bales; sales, 100 bales; Low Middling, 23¼c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 8.—The COTTON market closed active and firm; sales, 790 bales; receipts, 1,230 bales; Middling, 23c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 8.—COTTON closed irregular at 23¼c. for Middling; receipts, 3,295 bales; exports, 57 bales; sales, 700 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 8.—COTTON closed firm and ¼c. better; sales, 400 bales; Middling, 23⅝c.; receipts, 1,528 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec 8.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT—Choice shipping firm at $1 52½@$1 57½. LEGAL TENDERS, 81.

[Advertisement.]

We have long regarded with mingled admiration and delight the beautiful head covering manufactured by KNOX, the distinguished hatter of No. 212 Broadway. His Fall styles of gentlemen's hats are now out, and surpass all former efforts. KNOX is, beyond doubt, at the head of the hatting interest in America.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Cuba	Nov. 27	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Samaria	Dec. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	Dec. 9	New-York	Bremen.
Denmark	Dec. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Dec. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Dec. 11	New-York	Havre.
FOR HAVANA, &C.			
Fah-Kee	Dec. 9	New-York	Bermuda.
Eagle	Dec. 9	New-York	Havana.
De Soto	Dec. 11	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Weser*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for Bermuda, W. I., by the *Fah Kee*, close at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 8.—*In steamship Scotia, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Sellar, 4 children, 2 nurses and man servant, F. H. Lee, A. T. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Holcombe, Thomas Sellar, D. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Roberts, C. H. Walker, J. H. Wray, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Grant, Charles Johnston, A. Pinto Leite, R. Mormon, Charles Elmore, Miss McKenzie, J. E. Raymond, Miss Thompson, C. S. Leresche, A. Lanterer, George Duncan, A. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hewitt, 3 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Jaffray, Miss Badger, Mrs. H. Townsend, 4 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hodgson and servant, A. Simmonds, G. Visconti, F. Winter, P. Ratoul, Mr. Malcolmson, A. Myres, S. A. Solomon, F. C. Thorpe, Geo. O. Sharpless, Wilmot Johnson, J. P. Ash, Mme. Helene de Stilli, 2 infants and servant, Captain Thomas Dick, Lord Waterpark, Lord Bulkley Paget, J. A. Ayres, D. Law, Chas. Bowles, Hon. Wm. Orton, J. B. Gale and son, C. W. Field, Albert Spicer, C. Cropley, C. W. Orne, L. B. Smith, Walter Gale, Captain Jno. Dixon, T. C. Higgins, R. Nairn, G. S. Bennett, H. G. Moehring, John Schlesinger, James Love, Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, Jr., Miss Provost, Miss J. Provost, Miss J. Provost, Dr. G. Provost, A. Cowell, J. Miller, F. Boichest, Thos. Petnemant, Edward Herbert, W. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lett, W. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Spalding and child, Miss Addie Babrie, Mrs. E. Floyd, George H. Bradford, W. W. Mertin, James Blaythin, Hon. Donald McDonald, E. H. Blashfield.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana.—B. Perkins, J. W. Willett, Mrs. Aurora Bonell and child, Miss Teresa Parode, Miss Teresa Pascual, Jose Gomez, Wm. Ridding, R. G. Olonsa, E. Masouso, Dr. A. A. Gonzales, N. O. Y. Sauy, Eds J. Gonzales and wife, Mrs. Rodrique, J. Salomones, Ricardo R. Salomones, C. H. May, M. E. Saloman, Madele Reondi, Mrs. Teresa J. De Escetar.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 13 | Sun sets..... 4 32 | Moon sets..10 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 41 | Gov. Island..12 30 | Hell Gate.. 1 52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8.

Arrived.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Dec. 4, at 1:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Ariadne, Eldridge, Galveston Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steamship Catherine Whiting, Howes, Boston, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Empire, Nelson, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to J. Hand.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Bark Parga, (of London,) Newby, Cephalonia Sept. 30, via Gibraltar Oct. 23, with currants to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Experienced a continuation of heavy gales from N. W. to N. N. E. for the past three weeks. Had fine weather the remainder of the passage.

Brig Iris, (Br.,) Burrell, Cow Bay, C. B., via Halifax, 45 days, with 165 tons coal to Block House Mining Co.—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. Julia Newell, Smith, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. White Rock, Hubble, Provincetown, for Rondout.

Schr. Geo. M. Hotchkiss, Rackett, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. A. S. Warrenington, Nichols, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. S. L. Hydringer, Pettis, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Margaret Powell, Fenton, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. W. Birdsall, Layton, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. H. De Hart, Low, Boston.

Schr. Thos. Hall, Brown, Providence.

Schr. E. S. Forbes, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Horizon, Newman, Providence.

Schr. Averill, Dibble, Providence.

Schr. Jno. Wright, Dickerson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland.

Schr. Eliza & Rebecca, Price, Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Bennett, Allen's Point.

Schr. Margaret Potter, Sawyer, New-Haven.

Schr. Hattie A. Butler, Butler, New-Haven.

Schr. Judge Low, Pierce, Bridgeport.

Schr. Fred. Warren, Hallock, New-Haven.

Schr. Laurel, Hallock, Port Jefferson.

Schr. General Sheridan, Fox, Portland, Conn.

Schr. John Orser, Simpson, Bridgeport.

Schr. Yankee Boy, Reeves, New-Haven.

Schr. Excelsior, Murphy, Norwalk.

Schr. Mary Bacon, Flynn, Norwalk.

Schr. T. J. Owen, Smith, Stamford.

Schr. J. S. Forman, Carpenter, New-Haven.

Schr. Ann S. Saniter, Baker, Bridgeport.

Schr. Annie, Davis, Sandwich.

Schr. Sharpshooter, Flynn, Connecticut River.

Schr. R. L. Mabee, Stevens, Northport.

Schr. Onrust, Heath, Providence, for Philadelphia.

WIND—At sunset, N., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Scotia, Idaho and The Queen, for Liverpool; American Union, for London.

Notice to Mariners.

U. S. LIGHTHOUSE DEPOT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., Dec. 8, 1869.

Spar buoys, colored and numbered the same as the iron buoys, are being placed in close proximity to the iron buoys in the Lower Bay of New-York, to prevent the channels and obstructions from being left without marks in case the iron buoys are carried away by the ice.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.
CHARLES S. BOGGS, Com. U. S. N.
Inspector Third Lighthouse District.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—Arr. steamers Oriental, from Savannah; Glaucus, New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 8.—Sld. ship Duke of Wellington, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 8.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Daring, from West Indies; Pleiades, Matanzas; schr. Peerless, Porto Rico.

Passed out, brig D. C. Chipman and schr. Louisa D., for Cuba; brigs Montevideo, for Falmouth; Josephine, Boston; schr. Dominion Lark, Nova Scotia.

Arr. schr. Small, from Nova Scotia for Baltimore.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 8.—The Br. steamship Australian, from Mobile for Liverpool, put in for coal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The U. S. steamer Mohican sld. to-day for ship Island.

The ships A. J. Pope, from Bremen, and Joliani, from Boston, arr. at Honolulu prior to Nov. 9.

A heavy rain storm prevails here to-night.

Dec. 8.—Arr. ship Speranza, from Sunderland.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 8.—Arr. steamships San Jacinto and Huntsville, from New-York; Tonawanda, Philadelphia; Carroll, Baltimore; schrs. C. A. Jones, Boston; Lightning, Beaufort; D. Talbot, Baltimore; ship Marion, New-York; U. S. tugs Standish and Triane, convoys to the monitor Dictator.

Miscellaneous.

The brig La Cayenne, (of Halifax,) Doherty, from Aux Cayes, which arrived 7th, is consigned to Morrison & Bartow, not as before reported.

The brig Annondale, of and for Boston, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal, went ashore on Squan Beach on the 6th inst., and has bilged and is full of water. She lies between the Bar and the Beach. Captain John M. Brown, agent of the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company, is engaged with a gang of wreckers stripping her. Vessel and cargo will be a total loss. The Captain and one man were drowned.

The schr. E. S. Gildersleeve, ashore on Little Mill Rock, Hell Gate, was successfully got off yesterday afternoon by Wreckmaster Brown, and put on the beach at Astoria, where she now lies, discharging her cargo, and will be put on the Marine Railway at Astoria for repairs.

Captain Lewis P. Brown, Agent of the Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company, has gone to the assistance of two schooners ashore at Fenwick's Island in wrecking steamer Yankee, with a large force of wreckers, divers, steam pumps, anchors, cables, &c.

The schr. Billow, from New-York for Wilmington, with a cargo of iron, struck on the boilers off Brigantine Beach, and sunk immediately; crew saved. The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company have contracted to save vessel and cargo, and have dispatched Captain Mitchell, Agent of the Company, with steamer Rescue and wrecking schr. Ida Grant, to her assistance.

Whalers.

HONOLULU, Nov. 9, via SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The following whaling vessels have arrived from the Arctic grounds:

Ship Sea Breeze, with 850 bbls. whale and 200 bbls. walrus oil, 16,000 lbs. bone.

Ship Active, 770 bbls whale, 30 do. walrus oil, 12,000 lbs. bone.

Ship Concordia, 1,580 bbls. whale oil, 20,000 lbs. bone.

Ship Rainbow, 45 bbls. sperm, 900 do. whale oil, 14,000 lbs. bone.

Ship Daniel Webster, 900 bbls. whale oil, 12,000 lbs. bone.

Ship C. Howland, 900 bbls. whale, 300 do. walrus oil, 16,000 lbs. bone.

Ship John Carver, 800 bbls. whale oil, 14,000 lbs. bone.

Ship A. Barnes, 570 bbls. whale oil, 11,000 lbs. bone.

Ship Gayhead, 1,080 bbls. whale, 120 do. walrus oil, 15,000 lbs. bone.

Ship Vineyard, 140 bbls. walrus oil, 50,000 lbs. bone.

Ship Marengo, 100 bbls. walrus, 800 do. whale oil.

Ship Whaler, 14,000 lbs. bone.

Ship Emily Morgan, 500 bbls. whale, 100 do. walrus oil, 2,000 lbs. bone.

Ship California, 730 bbls. whale oil, 12,00 lbs. bone.

Ship Helen Snow, 99 bbls. sperm, 1,000 do. whale oil, 16,000 lbs. bone.

Ship Hibernia, 75 bbls. sperm, 800 do. whale oil, 15,000 lbs. bone.

Ship John Howland, 1,350 bbls. whale, 250 do. walrus oil, 18,000 lbs. bone.

Ship James Allen, 750 bbls. whale, 200 do. walrus oil, 13,000 lbs. bone.

Ship Trident, 1,200 bbls. whale oil, 17,000 lbs. bone.

Ship Henry Fabor, 750 bbls. whale oil, 15,000 lbs. bone.

Ship Julian, 70 bbls. sperm, 1,060 do. whale, 275 do. walrus oil, 15,000 lbs. bone.

Ship George Howland, 75 bbls. sperm, 1,150 do. whale oil, 14,000 lbs. bone.

The following have arrived from the Ochotsk Sea:

Ship Benjamin Cummings, with 200 bbls. whale oil, 2,500 lbs. bone.

Ship ——, 9,250 bbls. whale oil, 4,000 lbs. bone.

The ships Centurion, Royal Saxon and J. L. Dimmick, from San Francisco, have touched here en route to Baker's Island.

HONOLULU, Nov. 20, via SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8—Whalemen's exchange is quoted at 10 ₩ cent. discount.

The ship N. N. Thayer having completed her repairs, sailed for Liverpool Nov. 13.

The ship Magno has arrived from Boston, and is loading oil for New-Bedford.

The following whalers have arrived: Bark Progress, with 1,100 bbls. of whale oil and 14,000 lbs. of bone; ship James, with 80 bbls. of sperm and 370 bbls. of whale oil and 2,500 lbs. of bone; bark Aurora, with 450 bbls. of walrus and 500 bbls. of whale oil and 17,000 lbs. of bone; bark Mars, with 40 bbls. of sperm and 1,000 bbls. of whale oil, and 15,000 lbs. of bone; bark Oliver Crocker, with 80 bbls. of walrus and 900 bbls. of whale oil, and 14,000 lbs. of bone; bark E. Swift, with 900 bbls. of whale oil and 18,000 lbs. of bone; bark Lagoda, with 5,705 bbls. of whale oil and 10,000 lbs. of bone; ship Josephine, with 60 bbls. of walrus and 1,100 bbls. of whale oil, and 17,000 lbs. of bone; ship Europa, with 475 bbls. of whale oil and 5,000 lbs. of bone; bark Awashonks, with 700 bbls. of whale oil and 7,000 lbs. of bone; bark Hercules, with 500 bbls. of whale oil and 5,000 lbs. of bone.

PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

REAL BRONZES
JUST OPENED.
JOSEPH RODGERS & SON'S
ENGLISH TABLE CUTLERY.
HOLIDAY GOODS
NOW READY
ALL AT
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.'S
FINE
SILVER-PLATED GOODS.
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
NO 747 BROADWAY,
Five doors below Eighth—through to Mercer-st.

WE OFFER THE BALANCE
OF OUR
WINTER STOCK OF READY-MADE
CLOTHING
AT COST.
CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO F. B. BALDWIN,)
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery,
NEAR CANAL-ST.

FROM THE LATE AUCTIONS.
AT JACKSON'S,
No. 551 Broadway.

Empress, Ottoman, Cretan and Imperial Cloths, Alpacas and Alexandra Cords. Also, Waterproof Astrakhan and Other Cloakings for Holiday Presents at Greatly Below Gold Rates.

MANY DOCTOR'S BILLS SAVED IN many families by having in the house a bottle of Hyatt's Swiss Liniment and its timely use for aches, pains, lame and weak back, sore throat, &c. 50 cts.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and
Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

CAPITAL STOCK....................$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS..........$2,000,000.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific and other roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country. The greater part of the road is now finished, and the balance will be completed and thoroughly equipped by the 1st of January next.

About three-quarters of the Loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.

We here give the advantage and profit to be derived by exchanging Governments for these Bonds.

A $1,000 U. S. 6 ₩ cent. Bond, at 115, will cost $1,150, which will buy $1,210 of these First Mortgage 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.

The following figures show the comparative interest compounded from one to twenty years on each amount respectively:

Time.	Governments.	Danvilles.
1st YEAR'S INTEREST.	$60 00	$84 70
2d YEAR'S INTEREST.	63 60	90 63
3d YEAR'S INTEREST.	67 42	96 97
4th YEAR'S INTEREST.	71 46	103 73
5th YEAR'S INTEREST.	75 75	110 99
6th YEAR'S INTEREST.	80 29	118 76
7th YEAR'S INTEREST.	85 19	127 07
8th YEAR'S INTEREST.	90 30	135 96
9th YEAR'S INTEREST.	95 72	145 48
10th YEAR'S INTEREST.	101 46	155 66
11th YEAR'S INTEREST.	107 55	166 56
12th YEAR'S INTEREST.	114 00	178 22
13th YEAR'S INTEREST.	120 84	190 69
14th YEAR'S INTEREST.	128 09	204 04
15th YEAR'S INTEREST.	135 78	218 32
16th YEAR'S INTEREST.	144 92	233 60
17th YEAR'S INTEREST.	153 64	249 95
18th YEAR'S INTEREST.	162 58	267 45
19th YEAR'S INTEREST.	172 33	286 17
20th YEAR'S INTEREST.	182 67	306 49
	2,213 59	3,471 44
Deduct cost over value	150 00	
Add value over cost		60 00
	2,063 59	3,531 44

Thus it is shown that the excess of interest for twenty years is $1,467 85 gold in favor of the Danville Bonds, and this on the amount that would buy $1,000 of 5-20 Bonds, or $146,785 on $100,000, showing the advantage to investors of changing their Governments for Danvilles or similar first-class railway securities. And if the excess of gold, as stated above, should be reduced to currency, it would produce a still more favorable result.

The high premiums which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justify the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the Bonds a valuable option.

All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company,

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

IRON FRONTS
FOR BUILDINGS.
J. L. Jackson & Bro.,
IRON WORKS, 28TH-ST., 2D-AV. AND 29TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS
OF IRON WORK FOR BUILDINGS.

The public are requested to examine our new style of iron fronts, with brick backing, at a slight advance in cost, of a Philadelphia brick front. See buildings No. 25 Chatham-st., block on 1st-av., between 53d and 54th sts.; also, 78th-st. and 3d-av.

Particular attention paid to manufacture of fine iron work.

Skates! Skates!
NEW-YORK CLUB.
AMERICAN RINK.
SILVER-PLATED RINK.
NO STRAPS. Made of the finest CAST STEEL, by
BARNEY & BERRY.
Also, Skates of all ordinary patterns sold at retail by
Patterson Brothers
Importers of Hardware, No. 27 Park-row.

PRICES REDUCED.
FURNITURE.
Kingman & Murphy,
NO. 93 BLEECKER-ST.,
Second store west of Mercer-st. NEW-YORK.

STABLE FIXTURES
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In great variety of patterns, fitted different and complete in every respect, after the most approved European modes. Not equaled in this country. Now on exhibition at our warerooms. Illustrated catalogues.
JAS. L. JACKSON & BROTHER,
Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av.
and 29th-st., New-York.

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The best cooking apparatus for family use; durable, economical and sure bakers. Made, put up, and warranted by
JANES, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Corner Reade, Centre and Elm sts.

BARGAINS IN TEAS,
COFFEES, FLOUR, MACKEREL,
MOLASSES, SYRUPS, BUTTER.
And all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.
ONE PRICE—CASH ONLY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Murray and Greenwich sts., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL LECTURE at Cooper Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. Tickets to be had at P. W. Derham's, No. 15 Nassau-st.; J. R. Terry's, No. 19 Union-square; W. C. Palmer, Jr.'s, No. 14 Bible House; Kellogg & Potter's, No. 17 3d-av.; Cross & Fielding's, No. 153 6th-av.; Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway.